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THE BEAVER ARGUS.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements are inserted at the rate of $1.00 per square for first insertion, and for each subsequent insertion 50 cents, A liberal discount made on yearly advertisements.

A Space equal to ten lines of this type measures a square.

Business Notices set under a head by themselves immediately after the local news, will be charged ten cents a line for each insertion.

Advertisements should be handed in before Monday noon to insure insertion in that week's paper.

THE BEAVER ARGUS

Is published every Wednesday in the old Argus building on Third Street, Beaver, Pa., at $2 per year in advance.

Communications on subjects of local or general interest are respectfully solicited. To insure attention favors of this kind must invariably be accompanied by the name of the author.

Letters and communications should be addressed to

J. WEYAND, Beaver, Pa.

Business Directory.

BEAVER.

JAMES CAMERON, Attorney at Law, Beaver, Pa. Office on 3d st., in the rooms formerly occupied by the Hon. James Cunningham. All business entrusted to him will receive *prompt* and *careful* attention.

JOHN B. YOUNG, Attorney at Law. Office and residence on Third st., east of the Court House. Business promptly attended to. ——— apr2-1y

J. H. McCREERY, Attorney at Law. Office on Third st., below the Court House. All business promptly attended to. jan3, '70tf

MRS. F. D. FAST, dealer in Millinery, Trimmings, Fancy Goods, &c., on the corner of Third and Seminary streets. jel4'71-1y

E. P. KUHN, Attorney at Law. Office east end of Third street, Beaver, Pa. mar9'70-1y

DR. J. S. McNUTT, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Special attention paid to treatment of Female Diseases. Residence and office on Third street, a few doors west of the Court House. apr12'71-1y

HENRY MERZ, Manufacturer and Dealer in Trunks, Valises and Gaiters; Main st. [sep28'71y

BEAVER DRUG STORE, Hugo Andriessen Druggist & Apothecary. Main st. Prescriptions carefully compounded. (sep28-1y

NEW BRIGHTON.

CRAIG COALE, Dealer in paints, oils, glass, nails, window glass, looking glasses, frames, garden and flower-seeds and fancy bowls. Falls street, New Brighton. sept27-71-1y

F. LANGNECKER, dealer in Watches, Clocks and Jewelry. Repairing neatly executed, Broadway near Falls st nov17-71-1y

J. M. SIPPERT, Baker & Confectioner, Ice-cream, Oysters and game in season. Balls, &c. Nice Weddings, &c., supplied. nov1

T. N. SMITH, opposite Post office, Broadway, Dealer in the best building hardware, glass, nails and putty, which he furnishes to contractors and builders cheap for cash. oct25-71-1y

H. & F. METZ, Bridge street, dealers in fresh meat and fat cattle, will visit Beaver on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday of each week. oct26-71-1y

G. EVERARD—Dry Goods, Groceries, Notions, Queensware, &c. Highest price for good butter and produce generally. Opposite Presbyterian Church, Broadway [sept27-71-1y

C. F. WINTER.—Watchmaker, Jeweler and Optician, 224 Broadway sept27-71-1y

WM. H. McDONALD, Dealer in Fine Teas, Choice Family Groceries, Queensware, Glassware, Woodenware, Willow-ware, &c. Broadway, near Falls-st. sept27-71-1y

C. H. TUTTLE, M. D.—222 Broadway, New Brighton, makes the treatment of chronic diseases and female weaknesses a specialty. Consultation free to the poor every Sunday from 1 to 3 o'clock p. m. sept27-71-1y

P. GILLILAND & CO., Dealers in fancy and Domestic Dry Goods, Millinery, Groceries, Provisions, &c. Broadway, New Brighton. [sept

A. LAIN—Photograph Gallery. Every variety of Pictures neatly executed. Corner of Third and Broadway, New Brighton. [sept

WM. WALLACE, Dealer in Italian & American Marble, Manufacturer of Monuments, Grave stones & slabs at reasonable prices. Railroad st., opposite Depot, New Brighton. [sept27

H. B. MILLS, Billiards, Tobacco, Cigars and Gents' Furnishing Goods, Broadway, near Market. sept27-71-1y

J. STEWART & CO.—Groceries, Coffee, Sugar, Canned Fruits, and everything kept in a first class grocery. Bridge-st., Canal. (sept27-1y

EMERALD & WISNER, Dealers in Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, near Stemen's Confectionery. Beaver. [sept27-1y

MRS. J. YOUNG & M. UMSTEAD, Dealers in Ladies' Furnishing Goods, Hosiery, Corsets, Cor. Apple & Broadway [sept27

BEAVER RESTAURANT and EATING SALOON—Open at all hours, tables supplied with the delicacies of the season. Prices low. Wm. Kennedy, cor of Penn and Broadway. my24'71-1y

PENNSYLVANIA MOUNT'N NURSERIES.—Evergreens and small Fruits. Three miles East of New Brighton. (mar29'71-1y E. THOMAS.

D. R. GILLILAND & KERR, Druggists Apothecaries, cor. Broadway and Falls st., New Brighton Pa (successors to L. B. Nones). feb27-71-1y

GEO. F. SIEMON, Bakery & Confectionery, Fine Candies. Special attention to weddings and balls, oysters and ice-cream [sept4 1y

A. J. SNELLENBERG, Merchant Tailors.—Broadway, New Brighton. See adv [sept4.1y

H. MOSS, Photographer. Wilson's Block, Broadway. Best photographs from re-touched negatives. [sept1-1y

EVAN PUGH, Dealer in Wall Paper, Window Shades, Books, Stationery & Notions, Broadway, New Brighton, Pa. [sept21-1y

BEAVER FALLS.

WM. ROBERTSON, Dealer in the justly celebrated Domestic Sewing Machine. Ladies call and be convinced. Main st., B. Falls [sept27

D. STEWART & SON, Dealers in Yankee Notions, &c. Main St., Beaver Falls sept21y

A. FLEMING, Dealer in Boots and Shoes of every description, at low prices, and of a superior quality. Main st Beaver Falls Pa. jan18-1y

BRIDGEWATER.

J. F. WEINMAN, Manufacturer of Boots and Shoes, Bridgewater [sept27-1y

JOHNSTON SMALL & JOHN WALTHER, manufacturers of Wagons, Buggies, Carts, and all kinds of Vehicles. Black-smithing opposite Market st. above Bridge-st. (sept-1y

J. C. MOLTER, dealer in coal of all kinds. Bank st. McKinley's Run [sept27-1y

MRS. HART DARRAGH'S store, Portrait and Fancy Sketch Painter. Work promptly executed at reasonable rates. may22y

GEORGE HEIDEGGER, House and Sign Painter, Bridge-st., Bridgewater, Pa. apr12'71-1y

A. EHRM, Bridge-st., Bridgewater, Pa., Dealer in Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and Silver Ware, Spectacles, &c. Watches and Jewelry repaired. [feb15'71-1y

DANIEL MILLER, Fashionable Tailor. None but experienced workmen employed. Shop on Bridge-st., Bridgewater, Pa feb8 71-1y

THOS. PORTER, Planer, Dresser in Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware, and Iron Fencing, Bridgewater, Pa. sept27-1y

C. BURST, Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Furs, Boots, Oil Cloths and Trimmings, Bridgewater, Pa. sept21-1y

ROCHESTER.

WM. SMITH & CO., Fancy Dry Goods, Notions and Millinery Madison st., near Diamond, Rochester, Pa. (sept4 1y

GEORGE SCHELLEIN, Agent, Bakery and Confectionery Oysters and Ice cream in season. Parties attended to on shortest notice. Parties and Weddings on short notice. Diamond, Pa.

W. H. BLING, German Apothecary & Druggist. In Diamond, near Post-office, Rochester. Prescriptions carefully compounded

MRS. CRISON, Mulliner, Fashionable Dress-making & Ladies Furnishing Goods. First Class Dress Store, New York st. nov1

BOYD & SHAW, Manufacturers of Wagons, Bodies, Bangor, spring-wagons, Buckeys, &c., Blacksmithing, Horseshoeing done in the best manner, Rochester, Pa. (sept-1y

WHISLER & LINNEBRINK, Dealers in Choice Groceries, Flour and Mill Feed of every description, Brighton & Adams streets, Rochester, Pa.

JAMES H. CALKINS & CO. Wholesale Tobacco, Cigars Builders &c., Rochester Pa. near the canal sept27-1y

J. W. HANKINS—Dealer in Boots, Shoes of Gaiters, and agent for Singer's Sewing machine. Diamond, Rochester. feb6-71-1y

SIMON GROTZ, Gunsmith. New work, of all kinds, made to order. All work warranted. Repairing neatly done. Prices Low. Rochester, Pa. sept-1y

JOHN LAFF, Manufacturer and Dealer in Harness of all kinds. Brighton st. above Market, Rochester. sept21-1y

SAMUEL HANSEN, Druggist. Prescriptions carefully compounded Water st., Rochester sept21-1y

PETERS SONS Wholesale & Retail Dealers in Flour, Feed, Corn Meal, Field Seeds, Salt, Water & Iron st., Rochester

MCELRAY & CO. Contractors and Builders, Dealers in Sash, Doors, Shutters, &c. Locust st., Rochester sept21-1y

HOWELL, LEA & WILLIAMS Successors to C. Howell & Co., Dealers in Sawed and Planed Lumber, Rochester sept-1y

PEARCE'S LIVERY STABLE & COAL YARD, near R. R. station and Ohio river oct29-1y

CLARK & CLARK, proprietors of Johnston House, accommodations and good stable. Near R. R. Depot. oct29-1y

MILLER, Dealer in Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Repairing done neatly and promptly in Diamond, Rochester, Pa. oct29-1y

MILLER & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Concord Buggies, Spring wagons, &c. Blacksmithing and Horseshoeing in the best manner Rochester, Pa nov1-1y

ALLEGHENY CITY.

D. McMANUS, Electrical Physician: Chronic Cases made a specialty. Office, 187 Washington Allegheny City, Pa. [sept14-1y

C. A. WETZEL, the only manufacturers of Pure Wax Soap. No 8 to 16 Bingham street, Allegheny, Pa. [15-1y

EAST LIVERPOOL, O.

C. SHENKEL—A general assortment of Queensware, Stoneware, Canned Fruits, &c. Diamond & Broadway marsly

SAM'L THOMPSON & CO. Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, Hats & Caps, Crockery, Glassware, Queensware, &c. Diamond & Market st. E. Liverpool. (marsly

MRS. BELL & CO. Druggists, Broadway, near Market. Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded. feb1-1y

VANPORT.

J. McCONNELLY & CO.—Dealers in General Merchandise, Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Highest price paid for country produce. jan30-1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. SNEAD, Freedom, Beaver county, Pa., Manufacturer of Sawed and Planed Lumber of all kinds, and Barges built to order jan9'71-1y

JOHN THORNLEY, Manufacturer of the Great Western Cooking Stove, and Patentee of Portable Furnace top and centre Fallston, Pa.

EXECUTORS NOTICE.—Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of James A. Johnston, dec'd., late of Hopewell township, Beaver county, Pa., this is to notify all persons indebted, to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement, to SCOTT MITCHELL, dec6, 6w Of South Beaver, Pa.

Miscellaneous.

Carpets, Oil Cloths,

Mattings, &c., &c.,

AT LOWEST PRICES.

Henry McCallum,

(Late McCallum Bro.'s,)

51 FIFTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

I have facilities for supplying

RETAIL DEALERS

Equal to any Eastern Jobbing House.

Henry McCallum.

apr12-1y

N. B. CONE, M. D., Late of Darlington, having removed to New-Brighton, offers his medical services, in all its branches, to the people of the city and surrounding country. Office corner of Butler and Broadway. sep19-1y

ARTIFICIAL TEETH PERFECTED!—T. J. & H. J. CHANDLER have purchased the exclusive right of Beaver county to use Dr. Stuck's Patent by which they can put up Vulcanite as thin as Gold Plate, with a beautiful enameled polish and so light and elastic as to perfectly adapt itself to the mouth; obviating all that clumsy and bulky condition, so much complained of heretofore; and lessening their liability to break 100 per cent. Indeed, no one seeing it would be willing to wear the old style plate any longer than they could conveniently get them exchanged. All branches of Dentistry performed in the best and most substantial manner. In filling teeth with gold, etc., we challenge competition from any quarter, and can refer to living subjects whose fillings have stood between thirty and forty years. Among the number Hon. John Allison will exhibit fillings we inserted some 35 years ago; the teeth as perfect as the day they were filled. Laughing Gas prepared on a new plan, freeing it from all unpleasant and dangerous effects, making the extraction of teeth a source of pleasure rather than of horror and pain. Prices as low as any good dentist in the State. Office at Beaver Station, Rochester Pa.

T. J. & H. J. CHANDLER.

nov2-1y

Brighton Paper Mills,

BEAVER FALLS, PENN'A.

PRINTING,

MANNILLA,

ROOFING, BAILING,

Hardware, Glass, Straw.

RAG AND CARPET

PAPERS,

MANUFACTURED

And Sold At

Wholesale & Retail by

Frazier, Metzger & Co.,

82 Third Avenue,

PITTSBURGH.

Rags taken in exchange. [sep19'69tf

Homes Still Larger

FOR THE MILLION!

Rare opportunities are now offered for securing homes in a *mild, healthy, and congenial* climate for one-third of their value five years hence.

THE NATIONAL REAL ESTATE AGENCY has for sale real estate of every description, located in the Middle and Southern States: *improved stock, grain and fruit farms; rice, sugar and cotton plantations; timber and mineral lands; city, village, and rural residence, and business stands; mills and mill sites, factories, &c.*

Write for *Land Register* containing description, location, price and terms of properties we have for sale. Address—B. W. CLARKE & CO.

The National Real Estate Agency,

Art and Printing Rooms, Washington, D. C.

may3tf.

Railroads.

RAILROADS.

PITTS., FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY. On and after Nov. 12th, 1871. Trains will leave Stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows.—[Train leaving Chicago at 3.35, P. M., leaves daily.] [Train leaving Pittsburgh at 3.00 P. M., leaves daily.]

TRAINS GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	EXP'S.	EXP'S.	MAIL.	EXP'S
Pittsburgh	1.45AM	9.30AM	7.10AM	2.30PM
Rochester	252	1042	845	339
Salem	....	....	....	....
Alliance	505	1.35PM	1145	615
Canton	....	....	....	....
Massillon	....	....	....	....
Orrville	633	1.23	1.53PM	747
Wooster	....	....	....	....
Mansfield	838	535	429	946
Crestline { A	910	610	8.00	10.10
Crestline { D	930	625	8.10AM	10.20
Bucyrus	....	....	....	....
Upper Sandusky	....	....	....	....
Forest	1053	728	750	11.43AM
Lima	1154	850	900	1243
Van Wert	....	....	....	....
Fort Wayne	9.10PM	12.30PM	1.40	255
Columbia	....	....	....	....
Warsaw	....	....	....	....
Plymouth	417	305	2.25PM	510
Valparaiso	....	....	....	....
Chicago	720	6.50	6.30	8.30PM

TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	EXP'S.	EXP'S.	MAIL.	EXP'S
Chicago	9.20AM	5.55PM	5.50AM	9.20PM
Valparaiso	....	....	....	....
Plymouth	12.05PM	905	945	12.40AM
Warsaw	....	....	....	....
Columbia	....	....	....	....
Fort Wayne	230	1.35	12.40PM	3.15
Van Wert	....	....	....	....
Lima	430	1.42AM	305	505
Forest	520	250	420	623
Upper Sandusky	....	....	....	....
Bucyrus	....	....	....	....
Crestline { A	640	420	600	805
Crestline { D	700	430	11.30AM	830
Mansfield	728	500	12.05PM	904
Wooster	....	....	....	....
Orrville	920	700	635	1113
Massillon	....	....	....	....
Canton	....	....	....	....
Alliance	1100	850	440	1.15PM
Salem	....	....	....	....
Rochester	10AM	1105	717	337
Pittsburgh	210	1.31PM	835	445

Youngstown, New Castle and Erie Express leave Youngstown at 2.01 p. m; New Castle, 2.35 p.m; arrives at Pittsburgh, 6.15 p. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh 7.00 a. m; arr. at New Castle, 9.30 a. m. Youngstown, 10.20, a. m.

Youngstown, New Castle and Pittsburgh Accommodation leaves Youngstown, 6.30 a. m; New Castle, 9.20 a. m; arrives at Pittsburgh, 10.10 a. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh, 2.00 p. m; arrives New Castle, 4.45 p.m.

F. H. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD. On and after Nov 12th 1871, trains will leave Stations daily (Sundays excepted) as follows.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP'S.	ACCOM
Cleveland	8.40AM	12.15PM	3.55PM
Euclid Street	....	....	....
Hudson	10.00	1.24	5.05
Ravenna	10.50	1.55	5.52
Alliance	11.20	2.24	6.15
Bayard	12.02PM	3.02	....
Wellsville	1.55	4.40	....
Pittsburgh	4.05	6.40	....

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP'S.	ACCOM
Pittsburgh	6.20AM	2.10PM	....
Wellsville	8.00	4.05	....
Bayard	10.25	5.31	....
Alliance	11.35	6.20	7.25AM
Ravenna	12.02PM	7.04	8.15
Hudson	12.53	7.34	8.55
Euclid Street	....	....	....
Cleveland	2.10	8.15	10.10

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP'S.	ACCOM
Bellair	5.45AM	....	2.10PM
Bridgeport	5.55	9.10	2.20
Steubenville	7.00	10.15	3.15
Wellsville	8.15	1.55PM	4.40
Smith's Ferry	....	....	....
Beaver	....	....	....
Rochester	9.30	2.35	5.55
Pittsburgh	10.40	3.50	6.40

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP'S.	ACCOM	ACCOM
Pittsburgh	6.30AM	2.10PM	4.25PM	....
Rochester	7.40	3.10	5.35	....
Beaver	....	....	....	....
Smith's Ferry	....	....	....	....
Wellsville	8.55	4.10	7.00	....
Steubenville	9.55	5.10	....	....
Bridgeport	10.57	6.08	....	....
Bellair	11.10	6.20	....	....

TUSCARAWAS BRANCH.

Leaves.	Arrives.
N. Philadelphia 6.00a.m.	Bayard 9.45 a. m.
Bayard 12.10 p. m.	N. Philadelphia 5.00 p.m.

F. H. MYERS, General Ticket Agent.

Miscellaneous.

B. S. RANGER,

Bridge Street,

BRIDGEWATER, PA.

IS WEEKLY RECEIVING A FRESH SUPPLY OF GOODS IN EACH OF THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS:

DRY GOOD

Steubenville Jeans,
Cassimeres and Sattinets,
White Woolen Blankets,
White and Colored and Barred Flannels,
Merinos,
Delaines,
Plaids,
Ginghams,
Coburgs,
Lawns,
Water Proofs,
Chinchilla,
Cloths,
Woolen Shawls,
Brown and Black Muslins,
Drilling, Tickings,
Prints,
Canton
Flannels,
Jaconets,
Table Linen,
Irish Linen,
Crash,
Counterpanes,
Hosiery,
Gloves,
& Mits

Groceries,

Coffee, Teas, Sugar, Molasses, White Silver Drips, Golden and Common Syrups, Mackerel in barrels and kits, Star and Tallow Candles, Soaps, Spices and Mince Meat. Also, SALT

Hardware, Nails, Glass,

Door Locks, Door Latches, Hinges, Screws, Table Cutlery, Table and Tea Spoons, Sleigh Bells, Coal Buckets, Fire Shovels and Pokers, Nails and Glass, Spades, Shovels, 2, 3 and 4 Pine Forks, Rakes, Scythes and Snaths, Corn and Cotton Hoes

WOODENWARE.

Buckets, Tubs, Churns, Butter Prints and Ladles

CARBON OIL,

Linseed Oil & White Lead.

Boots and Shoes

LADIES' MISSES' AND CHILDRENS' SHOES. In great variety

Rifle Powder and Shot,

Blasting Powder and Fuse.

Flour Feed & Queensware.

All heavy goods delivered free of charge.

By close attention to business, and by keeping constantly on hand a well assorted stock of goods of all the different kinds usually kept in a country store, the undersigned hopes in the future as in the past to merit and receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

B. S. RANGER.

dec28'68-1y.

CITY BOTTLING HOUSE,

No. 39 Market Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

J. C. Buffum & Co.

BOTTLERS OF

Sarsaparilla, Mineral and Raspberry Soda Waters, Syrups and Cider, Smith's Kentucky, Wainwrights, and all the best brands of Ale and London Porter, selected and bond bottled for Medical and Family use. Goods delivered free. [mar8'71-1y

ALLEGHENY BREWERY.—Spring Water Ales, SMITH & CO., Brewers, Maltsters and Hop dealers. No. 365 Rebecca street, Allegheny, Pa THOS. BOOTA, R. A. YOUNG.

Highest cash price paid for Barley. ——— y5-1y

STEREOSCOPES,

VIEWS,
ALBUMS,
CHROMOS,
FRAMES,

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,

591 Broadway, New-York.

Invite the attention of the trade to their extensive assortment of the above goods, *of their own publication, manufacture and importation.*

Also,

PHOTO LANTERN SLIDES and GRAPHOSCOPES.

NEW VIEWS OF YOSEMITE.

E. & H. T. Anthony & Co.,

591 Broadway, New York.

Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

Importers and Manufacturers of

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS.

mar3'71—1y

CLOTHING STORE.

NEW GOODS!

WINTER STOCK.

The undersigned takes pleasure in informing his friends and the public generally that he has just received and opened

A New Stock of Goods,

OF THE LATEST STYLES FOR

Fall and Winter Wear.

He keeps the best of workmen in his employ, and feels confident of his ability to cut and make up garments both

FASHIONABLE & DURABLE,

and in such a manner as will please his customers.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

ALWAYS ON HAND

Call and see us before leaving your Orders Elsewhere

WILLIAM REICH, Jr.

may4;70-1y Bridgewater, Pa

The Great Cause of HUMAN MISERY. *Just Published in a Sealed Envelope. Price, 6 cts.* A Lecture on the nature, treatment and radical cure of Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self Abuse, &c. by ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the "Green Book," &c.

The world renowned author, in this admirable lecture clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self Abuse may be effectually removed without medicines, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically. *The Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.*

Sent under seal, to any address, in a plain sealed envelope, on the receipt of six cents or two postage stamps. Also, Dr. Culverwell's "Marriage Guide," price 25 cents. Address the Publishers, CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO., 127 Rowery, New York, P. O. Box, 4,586. apr3-1y;cdly5 sept27

J. MOORE

DRUGGIST

Prescriptions Carefully and Accurately Compounded.

THE BEST BRANDS OF ASSORTED

Medicinal

WINES AND LIQUORS;

Paints, Oils,

AND

DYE STUFFS:

ANILINE DYES OF ALL COLORS;

GLASS & PUTTY;

Special attention given to secure the best quality of Lamps and Lamp Trimmings, Lanterns &c.

A Large Assortment of

TOILET ARTICLES, SOAPS,

BRUSHES &

PATENT MEDICINES,

Main Street, Beaver Pa. [Dec7, '70tf

Medicinal.

AN APPEAL

To Debilitated Persons,
To Dyspeptics,
To Sufferers from Liver Complaint,
To those having no Appetite,
To those with Broken Down Constitutions,
To Nervous People,
To Children Wasting Away,
To any with Debilitated Digestive Organs,

Or Suffering with any of the following Symptoms, which indicate Disordered Liver or Stomach:

Such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c; Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh; Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

A Bitters without Alcohol, or Spirits of any Kind,

Is different from all others. It is composed of the pure juices, or **Vital Principle of Roots, Herbs and Barks,** (or, as medicinally termed, Extracts,) the worthless or inert portions of the ingredients not being used. Therefore, in one bottle of these Bitters there is contained as much medicinal virtue as will be found in several gallons of ordinary mixtures. The Roots, &c., used in this Bitters, are grown in Germany, their vital principles extracted in that country by a scientific Chemist, and forwarded to the manufactory in this city, where they are compounded and bottled. Containing no spirituous ingredients, this Bitters is free from the objections urged against all others; no desire for stimulents can be induced from their use; they cannot make drunkards, and cannot, under any circumstances, have any but a beneficial effect.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC,

Was compounded for those not inclined to extreme bitters, and is intended for use in cases when some alcoholic stimulent is required in connection with the Tonic properties of the Bitters. Each bottle of the Tonic contains one bottle of the Bitters, combined with pure SANTA CRUZ RUM, and flavored in such a manner that the extreme bitterness of the Bitters is overcome, forming a preparation highly agreeable and pleasant to the palate, and containing the medicinal virtues of the Bitters. The price of the Tonic is $1.50 per Bottle, which many persons think too high. They must take into consideration that the stimulant used is guaranteed to be of a pure quality. A poor article could be furnished at a cheaper price, but is it not, better to pay a little more and have a good article? A medicinal preparation should contain none but the best ingredients; and they who expect to obtain a cheap compound, and be benefitten by it will most certainly be cheated.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

OR

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC,

WITH HOOFLAND'S

Podophyllin Pill,

WILL CURE YOU.

Those who have used these remedies will recommend them to their friends.

BLOOD PURIFIERS

Known to the Medical world, and will eradicate diseases arising from impure Blood, Debility of the Digestive Organs, or diseased Liver, in a shorter time than any other known remedies.

THE WHOLE SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA SPEAK for these REMEDIES Who would ask for more dignified and stronger testimony?

Hon GEORGE W. WOODWARD, formerly Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, at present Member of Congress from Pennsylvania, writes:

PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1867.

I find "Hoofland's German Bitters" is a good tonic, useful in complaints of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility and want of nervous action in the system. Yours truly,

GEORGE W WOODWARD

Hon JAMES THOMPSON, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania:

PHILADELPHIA, April 28, 1867.

To consider "Hoofland's German Bitters" a valuable medicine in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it.

Yours, with respect,
JAMES THOMPSON.

Hon. GEORGE SHARSWOOD, Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania:

PHILADELPHIA, June 1, 1868.

I have found by experience that "Hoofland's German Bitters" is a very good tonic, relieving dyspeptic symptoms almost directly. GEO SHARSWOOD.

Hon WM. F. ROGERS, Mayor of the City of Buffalo, New York:

Mayor's Office, Buffalo, June 22, '69.

I have used "Hoofland's German Bitters and Tonic in my family during the past year, and can recommend them as an excellent tonic, imparting tone and vigor to the system. Their use has been productive of decidedly beneficial effects.

WM. F ROGERS.

Hon James M. Wood, *Ex-Mayor of Williamsport Pennsylvania:*

I take pleasure in recommending "Hoofland's German Tonic" to any one who may be afflicted with Dyspepsia. I had the Dyspepsia so badly it was impossible to keep any food on my stomach, and I became so weak as not to be able to walk half a mile. Two bottles of Tonic effected a perfect cure. JAMES M. WOOD.

REMEMBER THAT

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

AND

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC

Will Cure every Case of

Marasmus,

Or Wasting away of the body.

REMEMBER

THAT

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN REMEDIES

Are the medicines you require to purify the Blood, excite the torpid liver to healthy action, and to enable you to pass safely through any hardships or exposure.

DR. HOOFLAND'S

PODOPHYLLIN,

Or Substitute for Mercury Pills

TWO PILLS A DOSE.

The Most Powerful, yet Innocent, Vegetable Cathartic known.

It is not necessary to take a handful of these Pills to produce the desired effect; two of them act quickly and powerfully, cleansing the Liver, Stomach and Bowels of all impurities. The principal ingredient in Podophyllin, or the Alcaholic Extract of Mandrake, which is by many times more powerful, acting and searching than Mandrake itself. Its peculiar action is upon the Liver, cleaning it speedily from all obstructions, with all the power of Mercury, yet free from the injurious effects attached to that mineral.

For all diseases, in which the use of a cathartic is indicated, these pills will give entire satisfaction in every case. They *never fail.*

In cases of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia and extreme costiveness, Dr Hoofland's German Bitters or Tonic *purifies* the Blood, *strengthens* the Nerves, *regulates* the Liver, and gives strength, energy and health.

Keep your Bowels active with the Pills, and tone up the system with Bitters or Tonic, and no disease can attack the hold, or even assail you.

Recollect that it is DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN Remedies that are so universally used and highly recommended; and do not allow the Druggist to induce you to take anything else that he may say is just as good, because he makes a larger profit on it.

These remedies will be sent by express to any locality, upon application to the PRINCIPAL OFFICE, at the GERMAN MEDICINE STORE, No. 631, ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

CHAS. M. EVANS, Proprietor.

Formerly C. M. JACKSON & CO.

These Remedies are for Sale by Druggists, Storekeepers and Medicine Dealers everywhere. jan18-1y-chdy5;oct25,

Gold & Silver Watches.

AMERICAN

WATCH AGENCY

—AND—

PITTSBURGH

CLOCK-HOUSE.

—:o:—

Silver Waltham Watches,

$15, $20, $25, $30, $35.

Gold Waltham Watches,

$60, $70, $80, $90.

Ladies' Gold Watches,

$25, $30, $35, $40, $50,

—:o:—

CHAINS, JEWELRY,

—AND—

SILVER-WARE.

AMERICAN & SETH THOMAS'

CLOCKS.

Fine Spectacles and Eye Glasses.

—:o:—

E. P. ROBERTS,

No. 16 Fifth Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Prices, on all goods, greatly reduced. My present large stock must be closed out, in order to rebuild. [nov15-1y

ROBT. CARSON. ALEX. CARSON

R. & A. CARSON,

Wholesale and retail dealers in groceries and country produce, foreign and domestic wines and teas, Monongahela, rectified, rye whiskey, &c., No. 88 Federal street, opposite P. Ft. W. & C. R. R., Allegheny city. [ly5-1y

SELECT POETRY.

SONG OF THE STORM SPIRIT.

BY O. P. WHARTON.

Swiftly I come on my boreal car,
Borne lightly up in the viewless air,
Away from the realms of the polar star,
Where holds high vigil the shining Bear
And northern aurora with crimson glow
Illumines the hills of eternal snow.

Away, away, o'er the desolate waste,
I hurry along with measureless stride,
The Esquimaux shuns the furious blast,
And the white bear cowers his savage pride,
For they feel the sting of my icy breath
As around them I sing a dirge of death.

Far over the snow to the waters I come,
Tossing the spray on Superior's breast,
Wreathing the iris from mist of the foam
While deep-rolling Huron my powers attest,
And the beautiful Erie leaps up to my song,
Coquetting with me as I gallop along.

The gathering cloud as a beacon I sway,
Sweeping its cone thro' the fear-stricken land
In whirlwind caprice, I wander at play
With your riches in, chaff in my aerial hand;
And like to the fate of your passing city lies,
Shall lie on my fierce breath the same demon flies.

I bear on my bosom the tempest of hail,
Its terrors I sow on the beauteous earth,
At the spear of my lightning ye fearfully quail,
And blanch as its thunders go echoing forth—
Yet I burnish the skies with each terrible thing,
And the song of the spheres united we sing.

In the glee of my fury I marshal the sea
To a surging chargo on the rock-clad shore,
And the shock of their battle makes music for me,
As wildly I dance to its deep-toned roar:
The mariner harks to the turmoil with dread,
For the caverns of ocean are heaped with his dead.

Only once did I pause in my kingly career—
When sporting along on Genesareth's sea
I met a frail vessel—unwitting of fear,
I deemed it a toy—a plaything for me,
As I covered it o'er with a wave-woven pall
And a requiem shrieked for those in its thrall.

But among them arose an Imperial form,
Undaunted He gazed on the towering flood,
And I heard His command to the direful storm,
As I fled me away from the presence of God—
All the waves I had marshaled in warlike skill,
Bowed their threat'ning crests to His "Peace, be still!"

In that power I felt the same Mighty One,
Who armed me with heat in the desert of sand,
Nor stayed my flight till the slaughter was done,
Of Assyrian hosts in Israel's land;
At the dawn of the day Sonnacherib fled
And left me the field with its harvest of dead.

Even now, as of yore, the Arab sees doom
In the sky's lurid glow as he wanders the waste—
Then breathe I upon him the deadly simoom,
And he falls to the earth in quivering haste—
Ah, well for him then if the fire-wind goes,
And no mountain of sand o'er his pallid form grows.

These horrors despite I bring happiness still,
Though death or dismay so often have wrought,
With mercy I temper my sovereign will,
For living and loving without me were not—
In the morning of Time I wedded the earth,
And the union we bless hath given you birth.

Soft showers I waft to the gardens of bloom,
They quicken the fields late so ashen and gray,
And the odor of roses that grow on the tomb,
Is borne on my wings to the heavens away—
I bring balm for the ill and cheer to the

The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Beaver, Pa., Jan. 10th, 1872.

GOLD is now quoted at a premium of 8¼ per cent. on the dollar. This is lower than it has been for many years past, and proves that our currency is resting on a sound basis. We will wake up some of these mornings and make the discovery that a paper dollar is worth just as much as a gold one, and this will come about too, in a gradual way and without any congressional legislation.

THE Pittsburgh *Mail* of the 28th of December informs its readers that to Col. Quay of this place belongs the honor of bringing forward the Constitutional Reform movement. This is news to Col. Quay's immediate neighbors. Will the *Mail* be kind enough, therefore, to point out anything Col. Quay said in his paper in favor of Constitutional Reform, until long after that movement had become a success? The wing of the Republican party to which Col. Quay belongs was for many months looked upon as hostile to the reform movement, and it was only when they found it could not be successfully resisted that they yielded the point and assented to the proposition To Col. A. K. McClure of Philadelphia belongs the honor of originating the movement, and pushing it forward to success.

A TERRIBLE tragedy occurred in New York on last Saturday, which resulted in the death of Col. James Fisk, jr., at the hands of Edward S. Stokes. It appears that at the close of the examination into the Fisk-Mansfield case, that afternoon, Stokes left the court room and proceeded in a carriage to the neighborhood of the Grand Opera House, in twenty-third street, where he remained a short time. Shortly after three o'clock Mr. Fisk left the Erie railroad office, in the opera house building, entering a carriage. Stokes did not follow him, but immediately drove to the Grand Central Hotel, which he was seen to enter about half past three o'clock. Fisk's carriage arrived at ten minutes past four o'clock, and the Colonel alighted at the ladies entrance, to pay a visit to a Miss Morse. He was ascending the stairs leisurely when he discovered Stokes standing at the head of the stairs with a pistol in his hand. The doorkeeper states that almost instantly two shots were fired, and that Fisk leaned upaginst the wall and said. I am shot. He fell to the floor, and lingered until 10:45 the next day when he expired.

IT would, perhaps, be well for those who are just now engaged in "reading" certain persons out of the Republican party to look back a little into our past history. In 1848 the Whigs elected General Taylor by an overwhelming majority. In fact the majority was decisive enough to induce the leaders of the party to conclude that they were to be the administrators of the Government for unnumbered years to come. Hence, when Whig politicians of lesser note and a goodly number of the rank and file were unceremoniously "read" out of the party," and informed that they "must go to the Democracy, where they belonged." Thus shorn the Whig party went into the succeeding Presidential contest and notwithstanding it had the country's greatest military chieftain for a leader, it had only strength enough to carry *four* out of the *thirty* States then composing the Union. That was the experience of the Whig party in declining to allow a little free thinking within its organization.

In 1856 the Democrats elected Mr. Buchanan by a large majority of the electors. The leading men in that organization thought the verdict then rendered implied a perpetual lease of power to them, and that no condition of things could arise to divest the Democracy of the control of the Government. When, therefore the Lecompton controversy came up the Democratic leaders ejected everybody from the Democratic door who refused to think as they did or act as they prescribed. Douglass, Broderick, Geary and their partisans were all "read out" of the party at that time. In the next Presidential struggle the Democracy were too weak to carry the election, and in fact from that time to the present they have remained riven and powerless in the country.

Our point in referring to these scraps in the political history of the country is this: It is only a month or so ago that it was found necessary to count over the bonds and money in the Treasury at Washington to see whether the two clerks who had been detected as defaulters the previous week were the only ones. A short time before that another clerk had been found out helping a knavish Congressman to get payment for the sham claims of sham soldiers. A short time before that it was found that a paymaster had made away with $500,000; almost the same day it was found out that an assistant postmaster had stolen $150,000. Since then a man whose business it is to keep the Government and the public informed of the condition of the National Banks is found to have been silent when he ought to have reported, and "to have been silent for money." Hence a week or two after Congress convened, on the 1st of December, Senators Sumner, Trumbull, Schurz, Tipton, and a number of other prominent Republicans, insisted upon an investigation of alleged abuses. This was resisted by the Conklings and Chandlers in the Senate, but finally carried, and a Committee is now at work to ferret out the scoundrels in our party who have succeeded in obtaining official positions in the Government. The appointment of the Committee should have ended the wrangle, but it has not; and the Conklings and Chandlers, and all that brood of politicians who live and fatten on public treasuries, are now engaged in "reading" Trumbull, Sumner, Schurz, Greeley, and everybody else out of the Republican party, who have not been willing to blink at Republican rascalities, or magnaninous enough to allow Republican thieves to go undetected and unpunished. When these Senators, and all other Republicans, who insist upon knowing which of our officers are honest and which are dishonest, or who claim the right to express a choice among Republicans for the same office, are "read out" of the party and stay "read out," it seems to us the Republican organization will be about as able to elect a President in 1872 as the Whigs were in 1852, or the Democrats in 1860.

MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

GENTLEMEN:—You have, for a season, separated yourselves from private business and personal interests, and come from different sections of the State clothed with the powers of more than three and a-half millions of free, intelligent and independent people, to serve them in your representative capacity; and to determine upon public affairs, in such manner, it is hoped, as may deserve the blessings of God and the gratitude of men. It is becoming, therefore, to advance to these duties with minds untainted with party acrimony, unswayed by selfish or interested motives, and with fervent aspirations of praise and gratitude to the Great Preserver of nations, states and individuals, and to mingle our humble and devout supplications for His guidance and approbation in the accomplishment of the task assigned.

I am not insensible to the magnitude and importance of the subjects before me, nor to the responsibilities imposed; and approach them with diffidence and misgivings, conscious that some of them require more extended research than time and space could be allotted to their elucidation.

In compliance with the duty prescribed by the Constitution, I transmit, for your information and that of the people, a statement of the condition of the finances, schools, military and other matters of interest, with recommendations of such measures as are deemed of sufficient importance to be presented for your consideration.

FINANCES.

After thorough examination of the reports from the accounting departments the following statement is submitted:

Receipts.

Balance in Treasury, Nov. 30, 1870,	$1,302,942 89
Ordinary receipts during the fiscal year ending November 30, 1871,	6,489,234 95
Extraordinary receipts from the U. S. Government on act't of Penn's. war claims, applied to the payment of the State debt,	708,710 67
Total in Treas'y during year ending November 30, 1871,	$8,500,888 44

Disbursements.

Ordinary expenses paid during yr ending Nov 30, 1871,	$3,018,819 85
Loans &c., redeemed,	2,220,224 59
Interest on loans,	1,785,033 91
Total disbursements	$7,024,079 85
Balance in Treasury Nov. 30, 1871,	$1,476,808 59

Public Debt.

The public debt Nov. 30, 1870, was	$31,111,661 90
Deduct am't paid by Sinking Fund Commissioners during the year ending Nov. 30, 1871,	2,113,225 63
Amount paid by State Treas during same time	18,361 54
	2,131,590 17
Total public debt, Nov. 30, 1871,	$28,980,071 73

The following statement shows the nature of the indebtedness of the Commonwealth, Nov. 30, 1871:

Funded Debt, &c.

Amount of over-due loans,	$2,502,695 16
do payable 1872 & 1877, int. 6 pr ct	3,760,550 00
do 1872 & 1877, int. 5 pr ct	92,850 00
do do 1877 & 1882, int. 6 pr ct	7,930,550 00
do do 1877, interest 5 per ct.	3,229,700 00
do do 1877, interest 5 per ct.	250,000 00
do do 1879, interest 6 per ct.	400,000 00
do do 1882 & 1892, int. 6 pr ct	9,971,850 00
do do 1892, interest 5 per ct.	1,119,950 00
do do 1893, int. 4½ per cent.	112,000 00
Total Funded debt,	$28,866,145 16

Unfunded Debt, viz:

Relief notes in circulation,	$96,347 00	
Int. certificates outstand'g	13,086 52	
Int. certificates unclaimed	4,448 38	
Domestic creditors' certificates,	44 67	
	$	113,926 57
Pub. debt Nov. 30, '71, as above stated		$28,980,071 73

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund report assets remaining in their hands, as follows, to wit:

Bonds of the Pa. R. R. Co., secured by lien on the Philadelphia & Columbia Railroad,	$5,900,000 00
Thirty-five bonds of the Allegheny Valley R. R. Co., each for $100,000, guaranteed by the Pa. R. R. Co., Northern Central Railway Co. and the Philadelphia and Erie R. R. Co., payable $100,000 annually, beginning January, 1875, with 6 per	
Amount of assets,	$9,400,000 00
Amount of Public debt	$28,980,071 73
Deduct am't of assets,	9,400,000 00
Cash balance in Treasury, November 30, 1871	1,476,808 59
	10,876,808 59
Balance of pub. debt unprovided for	$18,103,263 14

In obedience to the sixty-seventh section of the appropriation bill, approved May 27, 1871, the State has issued for the relief of the citizens of Chambersburg and vicinity, for war damages adjudicated under former acts, certificates of loan to the amount of two hundred and ninety-nine thousand seven hundred and forty-eight dollars and ninety-one cents, which sum bears interest at six per cent payable semi-annually at the State Treasury.

The books of the Auditor General and State Treasurer show the total indebtedness of the Commonwealth, on the first day of December, 1866, was *thirty-seven million seven hundred and four thousand four hundred and nine dollars and seventy-seven cents.* Since then, and up to November 30, 1871, the sum of *eight million seven hundred and twenty-four thousand and three hundred and thirty-eight dollars and four cents* has been paid. The reduction during the year ending November 30, 1871, is *two million one hundred and thirty-one thousand and five hundred and ninety dollars and seventeen cents.* The avarage reduction during the last five years is *one million seven hundred and forty four thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven dollars and seventy-five cents.*

It will be observed, in the table exhibiting the nature of the indebtedness of the Commonwealth, the amount of the loans now overdue is $2,502,695 16. This sum can, without doubt, be paid as rapidly as the holders will present it to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. The bonds payable in 1872, and demandable in 1877, amount to $3,879,400 00. These can also be paid within the five years prior to their maturity, at an average of $765,880 00 per annum.

For many years the general appropriation bills have been withheld from the Governor until about the time of adjournment, when he must either sign them without proper investigation, suspend the means to defray the operations of the government for the ensuing year, or call an extra session of the Legislature. It is earnestly desired that the appropriation bill be taken up, discussed and passed at an early period during the session, to enable the Executive to give it that thorough examination which its importance demands.

War Claims.

In my message of January seventh, 1868, I informed the Legislature that "the balance in favor of the General Government for Pennsylvania's quota of direct tax levied in the several States for war purposes, and for cash from the United States, amounting in all to nearly two millions of dollars, has been settled in full by the allowance of claims for extraordinary expenses incurred by the State during the war. In consequence of the lapse of time since the remaining claims were contracted, the want of sufficient vouchers and explanations, and the difficulty of finding the parties, some of them being dead, by whom they should be made, render their settlement difficult, and in many instances doubtful, the accomplishment of which, however, will be vigourously pursued, and the result laid before the Legislature."

Lately public attention has been persistently directed to the subject of these claims, and their collection from the National Government; and in view of the action which it may be your duty to take in reference thereto, the following facts, showing what these claims consisted of, the measures taken by the State for their recovery, and the success resulting therefrom, are submitted to aid you in your deliberations.

By a statute of Congress, approved July twenty-seventh, 1861, entitled "An Act to indemnify the States for expenses incurred by them in defense of the United States," it is provided "That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby directed, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay to the Governor of any State, or to his duly authorized agents, the costs, charges, and expenses properly incurred by such State for enrolling, subsisting, clothing, supplying, arming, equipping, paying and transporting its troops employed in aiding to suppress the present insurrection against the United States, to be settled upon proper vouchers, to be filled and passed upon by the proper accounting officers of the Treasury."

By another act of Congress, approved August 5th, 1861, entitled "An Act to provide increased revenue from imports to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," there was levied a direct tax upon the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia, of twenty million dollars, with the privilege to those States of collecting and paying the quota of their tax into the Treasury of the United States, of a deduction or allowance of fifteen per cent. as compensation for the expenses attending the collection. Pennsylvania's portion of this tax amounted to $1,946,719 33, the payment of which the State assumed.

The 53d section of the statute last referred to provides: "That the amount of direct tax apportioned to any State, Territory or the Dist ict of Columbia, shall be liable to be paid and satisfied, in whole or in part, by the release of such State, Territory or District, duly executed to the United States, of any LIQUIDATED and DETERMINED CLAIM of such State, Territory or District of equal amount against the United States: PROVIDED, That in case of such release, such State, Territory or District shall be allowed the same abatement of the amount of such tax as would be allowed in case of payment of the same in money."

Under the act of Congress first referred to, of July 27th, 1861, claims on the part of the State against the United States were filed, amounting in the aggregate to,	$3,173,918 19
These claims were filed in six different installments, as follow, viz:	
1st filed March 1, 1862,	$1,182,997 22
2d " June 11, 1863,	854,337 20
3d " February 20, 1863,	81,084 91
4th " May 4, 1870,	257,993 19
5th " June 30, 1870,	792,127 91
6th " May 25, 1871,	33,757 77
Amount of claims filed,	$3,173,918 19

It was in reference to the first and second instalments of the claims so filed, that my predecessor, Gov. Curtin, informed the Legislature, Jan. 7, 1863, that on the 14th of June, 1862, the quota of direct tax due by the State had been "paid to the United States, partly by a relinquishment of a portion of the sums claimed by this State from the Government, and partly in cash, after deducting the 15 per cent. allowed by act of Congress for prompt payment." The settlement thus assumed to have been effected, and which, on the information reported to him, Gov. Curtin supposed to have been complete, was based upon an arrangement, as understood by the State authorities, shown by the following figures:

Amount of direct tax,	$1,946,719 33
Deduct 15 per cent,	292,007 90
	$1,654,711 43
Cash paid by the State to the United States, June 30, 1863,	350,000 00
Proportion of war claims set off by the State,	$1,304,711 43

It subsequently transpired, however, that at the date when Governor Curtin assumed the above settlement to have been completed, no portion of the State's claims had been "liquidated and determined" by the "proper accounting officers of the Treasury" of the United States, as required by the statutes of Congress, approved 27th July and 5th August 1861. Indeed, it was not until Nov. 1, 1865, that any portion of the States' claims had been "liquidated and determined" by the United States officers, and even then the only sum allowed amounted to ONE HUNDRED and TWELVE dollars and FIFTY cents. Still, on September 20, 1861, the United States made an advance to the State on account of these claims of $606,000, and for this cash advance the State stood debtor to the United States until the claims were "liquidated and allowed." So that on the books of the National Government the State appeared debtor for,

1st quota of direct tax,	$1,946,719 33
2d Cash advanced by United States to the State, September 20, 1861,	606,000 00
	$2,552,719 33
Less cash paid by the State to the United States, June 30, 1863,	350,000 00
	$2,202,719 33

The arrears which accumulated November 25, 1869, for $407,483 39, and the second, December 24, 1870, for 610,391 03. The defendant took writs of error; and the Supreme Court reversed the judgments, and in the opinion of a majority of the judges certain principles are declared which are considered fatal to recovery by the State. If this corporation, created by the laws of Pennsylvania, by the legerdemain of a tripartite agreement, and other contracts and proceedings to which the Commonwealth was not a party, can thus evade taxation upon its capital stock, I can imagine no good reason why every other corporation may not, by a resort to the same ingenious contrivance, escape the payment of taxation on their capital stock, and thus over a million of dollars annually be lost to the State Treasury. In view of this impending danger, I earnestly invoke your prompt and careful consideration of this whole subject, and recommend such action as will in the future effectually protect the interests of the Commonwealth.

6th. May 13, 1871,	$42,167 57
7th. June 26, 1871,	258,758 08
	$2,910,469 21

These collections the special agent accounts for as follows:

1st. May 2, 1867, paid debt due by the State to the United States, being balance of quota of direct tax,	$1,304,711 43
May 2, 1867, re-paid cash advanced to the State by the United States, September 20, 1861,	606,000 00
2d. Paid to State Treasury as follow: April 20, 1871, cash,	$137,822 59
May 16, 1871, cash,	213,167 57
June 27, 1871, cash,	228,753 08
July 21, 1871, cash,	22,967 53
Ills commission of 10 per ct. on amount collected, retained from collections,	291,046 91
	$2,910,469 21

From these results it will be seen that the present condition of the claims against the National Government stand thus:

Am't of claims filed as before shown,	$3,173,918 19
Of which there have been allowed & collected,	2,910,469 21
The balance yet in suspence is,	$263,749 08
Further claims on the part of the State can, I am informed, be fairly made, with good prospect of collection, to the amount of,	100,000 00
Making the amount of suspended and outstanding claims yet to be collected,	$363,749 08

Credit Mobilier of America.

By the 4th section of the act approved May first, 1868, taxing corporations, it is declared:

"That the capital stock of all companies whatever, incorporated by or under any law of this Commonwealth, ... shall be subject to pay a tax into the Treasury of the Commonwealth annually, at the rate of one-half mill for each one per cent. of dividends made or declared by such company."

The taxes received during the last four years from corporation stocks have annually exceeded one million dollars, and are now about the one-sixth part of the revenne of the State.

"The Credit Mobilier of America" is a corporation created by the Legislature of Pennsylvania; and under the vast powers conferred by its charter, it undertook the construction of that great national work, the Union Pacific railroad. The first contract was made with a Mr. Hoxie, for two hundred and forty-seven miles, at the eastern terminus of the road, and east of the one-hundredth meridian, for the consideration of fifty thousand dollars per mile. This contract was assigned by Hoxie to the Credit Mobilier, and the road was built by that company. In the execution of the contract certain profits were made and dividends divided by the corporation; and the taxes thereon to the State of Pennsylvania were voluntarily paid into the Treasury. Soon afterwards another contract was made with Mr. Oaks Ames, for the construction of six hundred and sixty-seven miles of said road west of the one-hundredth meridian, for an aggregate consideration of forty-seven million nine hundred and fifteen thousand dollars. This part of the road was constructed under the latter contract; and out of the profits arising therefrom about the sum of nine million dollars was declared as dividends, and paid to the stockholders of the Credit Mobilier. But when the State demanded her taxes on these immense profits, payment was refused by the corporation, on the grounds that the dividends though paid to, and received by, the stockholders of the corporation, *and in the precise amounts and proportions in which they severally held stock in the company, were yet paid to them as individuals, and not as stockholders.* To make good this defence sundry papers, agreements and contracts were produced, and especially a tripartite agreement between Oaks Ames of the second part, and the Credit Mobilier of the third part, by which, and the accompanying parol evidence, it was contended the corporation was not responsible for the taxes claimed, amounting to about one million dollars. The accounting officers of the State, with counsel employed by the Auditor General, associated with the Attorney General, prosecuted the claim with zeal and ability, and on the two separate trials in the court of common pleas of Dauphin county recovered verdicts and judgments against the corporation.

The amount of claims filed against the United States were understood—if properly supported—to be considerably in excess of this amount. To enable the State to have secured the benefit of the rebatement of 15 per cent. on the quota of direct tax, amounting to $292,007 90, it was absolutely necessary, under the statutes of July 27, and August 5, 1861, that the money should either be paid out of the Treasury to the United States, or that the claims of the State against the National Government, which had been "disallowed and suspended" (except the credit of $112. 50, above explained,) for five years, should be "liquidated and determined" by the accounting officers of the government. It was under these circumstances that the Legislature of the State, in 1867, by joint resolution, authorized the Governor to appoint "a special agent to collect disallowed and suspended claims against the United States," "whose compensation for that purpose shall not exceed ten per centum of the amounts thus collected, and shall be paid out of such collections."

As thus authorized, it became my duty to appoint a competent person to attend specially to the interests of the Commonwealth in the collection and adjustment of these claims, and under the authority conferred upon me, I appointed Mr. George O. Evans, of Philadelphia, whose recommendations for efficacy and faithfulness were so strong, that I had no hesitation to place in his hands the agency required by the act of Congress of July 27, 1861, and the joint resolution of the Legislature. It was not expected that he would ever succeed in paying off a debt which seemed to be greater than the amount of the claims than on file; nor was it expected that he would succeed, under the best circumstances, in obtaining more than a few hundred thousand dollars out of vouchers, which had for upwards of five years, been "disallowed and suspended," and deemed almost without value.

Mr. Evans, upon his appointment, immediately gave his attention to the duties assigned him, and through his success in paying the entire debt due the General Government, I was able to communicate to the Legislature of 1868, the partial settlement of the claims referred to. It is due to Mr. Evans to state, that reference was of too meagre a character to place the result of his services fairly and fully before the public. Through his labor, the claims of the State, which had for years been "suspended and disallowed" were "liquidated and determined" by the accounting officers of the National Government, and being thus "liquidated and allowed," the State for the first time became entitled, under the provisions of the act of August 5, 1861, to the above sum of $292,007 90, as the rebatement on the quota of the United States tax.

The credit thus secured to the State, deducted from her quota of the direct tax, left a balance thereon against the State of $1,654,711 43, and from this sum there was to be deducted the payment made by the State on account of this tax on June 30, 1862, of $350,000 00—reducing the liability of the State for direct tax to $1,304,711 43. This indebtedness, as also the cash advanced to the State on September 20, 1861, six months before the first instalment of claims had been filed on the part of the State, of $606,000 00, were paid by Mr. Evans by the collections which he succeeded a making upon the claims "liquidated and determined" in favor of the State is already explained.

By act of Congress, the State was entitled to a rebatement of fifteen per cent. on her quota of the United States tax, *provided* it was paid before the first of September of that year. The State had forfeited both of these proposed reductions for prompt payment by her delinquency in not paying the tax for five years. But, notwithstanding all this, Mr. Evans, not only obtained for the benefit of the State, the rebatement of the fifteen per cent. on the amount of the tax, but a release of the interest which might have accrued on the entire claim of the United States.

The claims collected by the State from the United States, are as follow;

1st. November 1, 1865,	$ 119 50
2d. May 2, 1867,	1,989,111 88
3d. October 27, 1868,	105,651 46
4th. August 2, 1870,	130,846 09
5th. April 11, 1871,	127,624 59

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM.

The people at the last election having proclaimed unmistakably in favor of a convention to revise the Constitution, it will doubtless be the pleasure of the Legislature to provide the necessary legal machinery to carry out the popular will on this important subject. I cordially sympathize with this movement, and in my last annual message presented my views thereon so fully that a repetition of them is deemed unnecessary, but to which special reference is made. A careful revision of our fundamental law, by men qualified for that duty, is imperatively demanded by the highest considerations of public welfare.

Connected with this, in a considerable degree, are the questions of the establishment of a "Court of Appeals," and the appointment of a commission to revise the tax laws and to equalize taxation. Both of these measures are important, and are urged upon my consideration by intelligent men from different parts of the State. But, inasmuch as the constitutional convention may, with propriety, undertake the re-organization of our judicial system, and as taxation should be based upon and made conformable to the requirements of the Constitution, I incline to the opinion that general legislation on these subjects had better be postponed until the action of the proposed convention shall be known.

CONGRESSIONAL APPORTIONMENT.

The second section of the first article of the Constitution of the United States, as modified by the second section of the fourteenth amendment thereto, defines the principles and basis of congressional representation; and imposes upon each State the duty of dividing the same, every ten years, into Congressional districts, each containing as nearly as possible the ratio of inhabitants adopted by Congress, based upon the enumeration of the National census of 1870. No more important duty than this apportionment of the State into Congressional districts is likely to devolve upon the present Legislature; and I bespeak for it that careful and patriotic consideration which is required by the magnitude of the interests involved.

THE MILFORD AND MATAMORAS RAILROAD COMPANY.

About the close of the session of the Legislature in 1870, an act was passed and approved, entitled "A supplement to the Milford and Matamoras Railroad Company." The fourth section of this enactment seems to have been intended to take from the State, and give to the company, the ten thousand dollars bonus, paid into New York and Erie Railroad Company, under the fifth section of the act of 26th of March, 1846. Soon after the adjournment, my attention was directed to the subject, and to guard against loss I caused the Attorney General to give notice to the New York and Erie Railroad Company that the State would look to that corporation for the payment of the annual bonus, as heretofore, notwithstanding the passage of the supplement referred to. I regard the latter as having been enacted and approved, through inadvertence, in the hurry of a closing session, and as hasty and inconsiderate legislation, at variance with the settled policy of the State, and highly prejudicial to the public interests; and I therefore earnestly repeat the recommendation in my last annual message for the immediate repeal of this obnoxious law, or at least of that part of it which relates to the bonus. The State having long since abandoned the policy of paying money out of her Treasury for the construction of railroads, their is neither equity or justice in allowing this enactment to remain in force.

EDUCATION.

Every citizen is deeply interested in the management and welfare of our common schools, and in the cause of general education, and should rejoice that in the prosperity of so great a trust he is charged with an appropriate share of responsibility. In proportion as the character of public instruction is elevated, the vast multitude who emerge from our schools will be properly prepared for the active duties of life, and "the weighty responsibilities of American citizenship."

Thirty-seven years have elapsed since the common school system was introduced into Pennsylvania, and the general prosperity of the State has ever since been commensurate with the advantages that have been afforded to its rapidly increasing population. Those who are instrumental in its introduction, and those who have devoted themselves to perfecting its operations as to methods of teaching, the adaptation of buildings, and all other means of education, are fully appreciated and compensated by all good and intelligent people. But, much yet remains to be done to perfect its ultimate purposes, and it must not be said of us, now upon the field of action, that we are permitting the good work to languish in our hands. No just complaint should be allowed as to its efficiency, or that its great and important ends are not being accomplished.

It was certainly the purpose of the founders of our common school system to give every child in the Commonwealth, without regard to his pecuniary or social condition, the advantages of sufficient education to enable him or her to engage in the successful transaction of the ordinary branches of business, and to obtain and maintain a respectability which ignorance can never acquire. Thus far this has not been fully accomplished; for I am informed there are at least seventy-five thousand children in the State who attend no schools whatever. It is unnecessary to inquire into the reasons for this shameful neglect. The evil exists and demands an efficient remedy. It may probably be found either in compelling, or in holding out inducements to parents and others having children in charge—whether rich or poor,—to afford them the benefits, for at least a reasonable term of years, of our public schools. Those who neglect this duty are unfit guardians and deserving of severe reprehension. Parents are not the sole owners of their children. The latter are the property of the State, the prosperity of which materially depends upon their future usefulness. They are emphatically *her* children, and have an indefeasible right to demand her protection in their youth, that in advanced life they may in turn become her protectors. Let them be properly reared, trained and cultivated, and they will grow up to maturity loving the hand that fostered them, and feeling a deep and lasting interest in its welfare for the paternal care they received. And thus many who would otherwise be neglected may become an honor to themselves, and bright and shining lights in the moral, social and political firmament of the Commonwealth. But let these be neglected, and what are the adverse results? Idleness and ignorance are the prolific source of vice and crime. They will fill our alms-houses with youthful vagrants, our prisons with convicted criminals, houses of infamy with dissolute wretches, the perlieus of our cities with miserable, drunken and half starved vagabonds, and cover our "Potter's fields" with the graves of those who might have been, with proper instruction, ornaments to society and serviceable to their country. These statements are fully sustained by the reports of prison inspectors, wardens, physicians and philanthropists who have given the subject careful consideration; and it has been clearly demonstrated that an exceedingly small percentage of the suffering beings who crowd our prisons and poor-houses have received even the rudiments of an ordinary education or moral instruction during their childhood. This condition of things admonishes those having charge of the public interests of a great responsibility, and that the application of effectual remedies admits of no delay. Therefore, such legislation is recommended as will remedy any defects in our school system that have hitherto failed to make it thorough, comprehensive and universal.

I would advise a more liberal policy to be adopted in regard to the compensation of teachers in the public schools, that the highest order of talent and the best qualifications for the responsible and important duties of instruction may always be secured.

On this occasion I have omitted the statistical statements exhibiting the condition of the different branches of the School Department, and respectfully invite your attention to the carefully prepared reports of the Superintendent for a detailed account of the Normal, Agricultural, Common and Soldiers' Orphans' Schools and Colleges, and to the suggestions and recommendations contained therein. His long and successful career as an educator eminently entitles them to your attentive consideration. I also recommend an appropriation of five hundred thousand dollars for the continuance of the Soldiers' Orphans' Schools, for the school year terminating May 31, 1873.

NATIONAL GUARD.

The accompanying report of the Adjutant General will be found an interesting document. It is replete with valuable information in regard to which every citizen of the Commonwealth is deeply concerned. The present condition and efficiency of the military organizations of the State, recognized as the "National Guard," is in most instances such as to give general satisfaction. From a very small beginning, at the close of the war, they have assumed an attitude most creditable to the patriotic ardor of our young men; some of whom, during the past year have been enabled to avail themselves of an opportunity to prove their usefulness in the field.

The effective force of the National Guard is at present nineteen regiments and three battalions, comprising, with unattached organizations, three hundred and eighty-two companies, viz: Eight artillery, twenty cavalry, and three hundred and fifty-four infantry. Of the regimental organizations, thirteen are in the First division, one in the Second, three in the Eighteenth and two in the Ninth. The aggregate of enlisted men is sixteen thousand seven hundred and thirty-four, and the commissioned officers number one thousand one hundred and forty-two. The Fifth brigade of the First division, organized in accordance with an act of the last Legislature, is composed of three regiments of colored troops.

The entire force is handsomely equipped, and generally well drilled and disciplined, and prepared to meet any ordinary emergency in which its services may be required or demanded by the constituted authorities.

The riotous condition of affairs in Luzerne county during the months of April and May last, demonstrate the necessity for and efficiency of these voluntary military organizations. For a full account of these disturbances of the peace, and the operations of the volunteers ordered into service, you are referred to the report of Major General Edwin S. Osborne, commanding the Ninth division of the National Guard, which will be found in the report of the Adjutant General. From this document and other facts daily communicated to me during the existence of the Scranton troubles, it is evident that our citizen soldiery cannot be too highly esteemed for their services on that occasion; and their usefulness is demonstrated should, similar, or any other civil disturbances, hereafter occur.

But for the prompt appearance and judicious management of the National Guard on the occasion of these riots, one of our most prosperous cities might have been reduced to ashes, millions of property destroyed, many valuable lives sacrificed, and scenes of general ruin and devastation produced.

By act of the Legislature provision was made for the expenses necessary for the suppression of the disturbances in Luzerne county. They amounted to thirty-seven thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven dollars and thirty-six cents. The various items comprising this sum, properly audited, and paid by the State Treasurer, will be found in detail in the report of the Adjutant General.

The history of the volunteers in the late war is completed and ready for distribution. It embreces five royal octavo volumnes, and bears evidence of being a work of much labor and research. Accompanying this you will receive the final report of the Historian.

WRITS OF ERROR IN CRIMINAL CASES.

At the session of 1870, the Legislature passed an act, entitled "An Act to allow writs of error in cases of murder and voluntary manslaughter," the first section of which provides that a writ of error "shall be of right, and may be sued out upon the oath of the defendant or defendants, *in in civil cases.* The second section makes it the duty of the judges of the Supreme Court, in all such cases, to review both the law and the evidence. The importance of this subject, and the neglect of the Legislature to act upon it in response to the request in made my last annual message, makes it incumbent upon me to repeat my recommendation. Before this enactment the law required the defendant to allege that some error had been committed by the court on the trial, and to show cause, within thirty days, why the writ of error should be granted; but this law gives a writ, whether any error is alleged or not, and allows the defendant seven years in which to issue it, *according to the practice in civil cases.* Heretofore the Executive did not ordinarily issue the warrant for execution of any criminal until the expiration of the thirty days within which he was permitted to apply for his writ of error. That limitation of thirty days being now virtually repealed, and seven years substituted therefor, is it expected the warrant shall be withheld for the seven years? If not, when may it properly issue? And if issued at any time within the seven years, may not the criminal supercede it at any time he pleases by his writ of error? And may it not be reasonably expected that this will be the practical result in many cases? This would seem like trifling with very serious matters; and I respectfully submit whether the act should be repealed, or very materially modified, without delay. In my message of 10th February, 1870, returning the bill with my objections, I gave sundry reasons why it should not be approved, and the views therein expressed remain unchanged; and the Supreme Court of the State, in the Shoppe case, expresses its opinion of this enactment, as follows:

"It is not improper before closing to say a few words in reference to the act of 1870, to draw attention to some of its defects, and to the radical change in our criminal jurisprudence it will produce. It was passed for this case, but owing to the Governor's veto it came too late. It is another evidence that laws which are the offspring of feeling are seldom wisely framed. It commands this court to review the *evidence* and to determine whether the ingredients to constitute murder in the first degree were proved to exist; and yet in forgetfulness of the former law, it provides no means to *take, preserve* and *bring up* the *evidence.* This, the first attempt to act under it, proves its inefficiency, the judge below returning to our *certiorari* that he was not able to make the return of the evidence. He is not bound by law to take the testimony or to certify to it. A bill of exceptions brings up only so much of the evidence as may be required to explain the point of law contained in the bill.

"The effects of this law seems not to have excited attention. It has changed the whole doctrine of the criminal law as to the speed and certainty of punishment, and left to the felon both the hope and a door of escape, not only from the law's delay, but by prison breach, and all the various means of avoiding retributive justice. At this moment, two cases occur to my memory of convictions of murder in Allegheny county, delayed by dilatory motions, where the prisondoors were opened by unknown means, and the prisoners escaped forever. Any murderer may, under this law—though like Probst he may have murdered a whole family—take out his writ of error, without limitation of time or condition, whether in prison under sentence, or stepping upon the trap of the gallows, with cause, or without it, and suspend his case until the next term of the Supreme Court. No one could condemn him, if the death warrant not preventing, he should wait till the term of the Supreme Court be passed, and then take out his writ of error to delay the execution of his sentence for a whole year. That only security to the public, the examination of the case and allowance of the writ for cause, is repealed."

PROCLAMATIONS FOR ELECTIONS.

Complaints have been made to me of a want of uniformity in the Sheriffs' proclamations for elections, to which I deem it important to invite your attention. There are sundry local laws on the subject of elections, to which the local proclamations must necessarily conform. The election laws are generally uniform; and there are no good reasons why the main body of the sheriffs' proclamations should not also be uniform.—For many years scarcely any two proclamations have been alike; and they seem in many instances to have been prepared with more regard to supposed partisan advantages than to the plain requirements of law. Many things are included which are unnecessary, and frequently other things are excluded which the law positively requires. This evil should be remedied; and I can suggest no better way of doing it than for the Legislature to authorise the Secretary of the Commonwealth or the Attorney General to prepare and distribute such a form of proclamation as the law prescribes.

RAILROAD CONSOLIDATIONS.

The consolidation of railroads and railroad companies has lately become quite common, and the intrests involved are very great. The laws heretofore created, authorizing this to be done, only require that the articles of merger shall be filed in the office of Secretary of State, but confer no authority for recording. In view of the magnitude of these interests I recommend that authority be given to the Secretary to record, in suitable books, all articles and agreements of consolidation and merger heretofore filed, and all that hereafter may be presented for that purpose.

CAPITOL AND CAPITOL GROUNDS.

A suitable place is desirable for the proper exhibition of the painting of the Battle of Gettysburg, and the flags now stowed away in the office of the State Historian. Few persons visit Harrisburg who are not desirous of viewing, not only the painting, but the worn and tattered colors carried triumphantly over many battlefields, by our brave soldiers during the recent war. These should not be hidden from public inspection as so much useless and condemned rubbish. The rooms in the Capitol used by the State Historian and the Board of Charities, would, conjointly, answer the purpose indicated, and but small expense need be incurred to put them in proper order.

The Legislature has frequently had under consideration the propriety of purchasing a small piece of land at the east corner of the Capitol grounds, necessary to complete the square. I recommend that further efforts be made to secure the object indicated, and that the iron fence enclosing the grounds be completed.

CODIFICATION OF THE LAWS.

In my last annual message the favorable consideration of the Legislature was invited to the revised civil code; but no action was taken on it other than the appointment of a joint committee of the two Houses to examine it and make report at the present session. The commissioners informed me that, in the interval of time, they have ingrafted into the code so much of the legislation of last winter as was necessary to harmonize the whole, and have also made some corrections of their earlier work, and that their production is now in the hands of the joint committee.

COAL MINES.

During the Session of 1870, the Legislature passed a law "providing for the health and safety of persons employed in coal mines," which has been productive of beneficial results. Yet there are deficiences to be supplied in order to fully accomplish the desired objects. In a previous message I endeavored to make it appear that no extensive coal mine could be safe without more than one outlet, and not even then unless secured by incombustible material. The recommendation that at least two openings should be required has been incorporated in the law, but that regarding the use of wood in their construction was unheeded. It is comparatively of little importance how many means of exit there may be if these are choked up with the flames and smoke of burning timbers. This was demonstrated in September last in the terrible calamity at Pittston, which followed so soon after that of Avondale, and was less horrible only because less extensive, by which the lives of eighteen miners were sacrificed, and which, with the proper precaution against fire, might properly have been saved.

A still more recent casualty suggests another amendment to the act referred to. By the reprehensible practice of robbing the supporting columns, the roofs of the mines, the overlying surfaces of which are in

The Beaver Argus.

Beaver, Pa., Jan. 10th, 1872.

Circulation Thirteen Hundred.

Rates of Advertising.

Time.	3w.	6w.	3m.	6m.	1 year.
1 square 10 lines.	$2 00	$3 00	$5 00	$7 00	$10 00
2 squares, do	3 50	5 00	7 00	10 00	15 00
3 squares, do	5 00	6 00	9 00	12 00	18 00
4 squares, do	6 00	8 00	10 50	15 00	21 00
¼ column, ...	8 00	11 00	15 00	20 00	33 00
½ column, ...	11 00	15 00	20 00	28 00	60 00
1 column, ...	22 00	30 00	38 00	60 00	100 00

Administrators' and Executors' Notices....$3 00

Special notices per line, ten cents.

☞ Payments to be made Quarterly, except for transient advertisements, which must be paid in advance.

GEO. P. ROWELL, 40 Park Row, N. York, AND S. M. PETTENGILL & Co, 37 Park Row New York, are the sole agents for THE BEAVER ARGUS in that city, and are authorized to contract for inserting advertisements for us at our lowest cash rates. Advertisers in that city are requested to leave their favors with either of the above houses.

T. McCLELLAND & Co. are the ARGUS' agents in Pittsburgh, and are authorized to contract for advertisements at our lowest cash rates.

TIME TABLE.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R.—Trains for the East leave Beaver Station as follows: Morning Accom'n 9 19; Mail, 2.47 p. m., Evening Fast Line, 5.37

Trains going West leave Beaver Station as follows: Mail, 7.40 a. m.; Accommodation and Express, (through to Bellair,) 5.45 p. m.

The attention of the public is directed to the following New Advertisements which appear for the first time in the ARGUS to-day:

Special Notices—Dr. Johnston & Co.....C
Special Notice—Dr. Keyser.....C
Card—M. Cornelius & Co.....1y
Advertisements—G. P. Rowell.....C
Special Notices—Magininis.....4
Special Notice—Spreyer & Sons.....4
Notice—Inquire at this Office.....3
New Advertisement—Hood, Bonbright & Co.....C
Special Notice—G. W. Dunn.....15
Sheriff's Sale—S. Snitger & Co.....4sqrs.1y
Notice and Lot for Sale—R. S. Imbrie.....1sq.3w
Farm for Sale—Joseph C. Slough.....8sq.tf
Special Notice—J. M. Cornelius & Co.....15
Keg for Sale—Milo Somers.....1sq.tf
Dividend Notice—New Brighton Bank.....1sq.3w
Special Notice—Mrs. Bence.....3l 1w
Ordinances—Bridgewater borough.....3sq.3
Notice to Builders—Building Committee.....2sq.3w
Dissolution Notice—Boyd & Shaw.....1sq.3w
New Adv.—S & J. Snellenburg.....3col.tf
Lost—Enquire at this Office.....4
Special Notice—M. Schiff.....3
Special Notice—Ingram Boyd.....11
Sheriff's Sale—S. & J. Snellenburg.....13
Special Notice—Small & Walther.....16

Public Meeting.—We are requested to state that a public meeting will be held at the Court House on Thursday evening, January 11, at 6½ p. m., to devise measures to prevent the breaking out or spread of small pox in our midst, and to assist those who may be so unfortunate as to contract the disease. A general attendance of the citizens of Beaver and vicinity is urgently requested.

Sterling Silver.—Sterling Silver, Table Ware and Presentation pieces *John Stevenson's Sons* 93 Market street, Pittsburgh. jet-4y

Lost on Friday, December 15th, between Fairland and Fourth street, a diary. The finder will confer a favor by leaving it at this office.

Cash paid for eggs and chickens, at Hugo's, Beaver. jan'72-4w

It was Suspected.—The Pittsburgh letter last week contained an "information" made by a Mrs. Lane of Allegheny, wherein she alleged that Rev. Wm. Taylor, of the Phillipsburg Soldiers' Orphans' School, had struck and abused her while on a visit to that Institution to see her son who was a pupil there. As we suspected at the time there were two sides to the story. An affidavit made by Rev. Taylor reached us late on Monday evening for publication it will appear in next week's ARGUS in which it is shown that Mrs. Lane herself was the aggressor, that she and her sister really went there to take the boy away in violation of law, and when resisted in that movement Mrs. Lane became furious, assaulted Mr. Taylor, accidentally fell, and then sent up a cry of "murder." We understand there are disinterested witnesses who will corroborate Rev. Taylor's affidavit, and if this be true Mrs. Lane has manifestly got herself into a very unenviable scrape.

S. & J. SNELLENBURG, of New Brigton, still continue to dispose of elegant and substantial clothing at rates that astonish every one. Their stock is large and well selected. Call and examine for yourself before buying elsewhere.

Watch Repairing.—If your watch is out of order send to *John Stevenson's Sons & Co.*, Pittsburgh. It will be repaired and returned free of charge. All work warranted. jet-1y

JUST OUT, JUST OUT, in a new role—Snellenburg Brothers, Broadway, New Brighton, who will close out a large stock of Fall and Winter Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods at cost, for the next 30 days to make room for a new stock for the Spring trade. [Jan. 10.

FINE Havana Cigars, Fine Yara Cigars, Fine Key West Cigars; Richmond, Baltimore, Louisville Chewing Tobacco; "Ambrosia," Fine Cut, Natural Leaf, at Hugo Andriessen's Beaver Drug Store.

Poetry.—It is refreshing to discover an article of genuine poetry, now and then, among the huge mass of namby-pamby trash under that name which burdens the press at present. The piece on our first page entitled "Song of the Storm Spirit," by O. P. Wharton, esq., of the *Lawrence Journal*, breathes the true poetic fire, expressed in well-chosen, forcible and euphonious English. Mr. W. possesses literary ability of a high order, and should make it pay. His home is in Beaver.

WATCHES, WATCHES.—The most complete line in the City of Pittsburgh, and all the necessary attachments to be had of *John Stevenson's Sons & Co.*, 93 Market street, Pittsburgh. jet-1y

GROWING in favor—Maginnis' Persian Oleine.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY is offered now by M. Schiff of New Brighton. He intends to sell his balance of Fall and Winter stock at cost, for 30 days, so as to open a healthy condition in Spring to purchase a good stock for cash in the eastern markets. Call at M. Schiff's at once and take your first pick.

If we can benefit the readers of the ARGUS any by recommending *Parsons' Purgative Pills* to be the best anti-bilious medicine in the country, we are willing to do so. We have had about as good a chance to know as any one.

We are indebted to W. W. Kerr, esq., Deputy Attorney General's office, for a copy of the annual report of the Auditor General for 1871.

Clocks.—American Clocks a specialty, lowest styles; lowest prices. *John Stevenson's Sons & Co.*, 93 Market street, Pittsburgh. jet-1y

The Car Canton City Flour, 170 Kegs Wire Nails, 35 Boxes Soap, received by Spreyer & Sons. For sale wholesale at retail.

Arm Broken.—Mrs. Hamilton, wife of Capt. George W. Hamilton, of this city, slipped on the ice and fell one day last week, and broke one of the small bones of her arm near the wrist. The accident occasioned considerable pain, and the wounded limb is doing well.

THE best known remedy for coughs and colds is Maginnis' Combination Expectorant.

SILVER PLATED WARE.—We sell none but triple plate. Send for drawings and prices. Goods sent C. O. D. if desired. *John Stevenson's Sons & Co.*, 93 Market street, Pittsburgh. jet-1y

Needless Alarm.—We understand that an impression exists in some of the rural districts of this county that small-pox is now prevailing in Beaver to an alarming extent. This is not the case. Thus far there have been but two cases developed in this place and the patients in these instances have almost entirely recovered.

For pain, use Persian Oleine.

"Louise Holden."—The admirable lecture of this lady, at the Opera House, was deserving of more than a passing notice. She is young, self-possessed, and graceful in manner, is a bright-looking, animated brunette. Her voice is good. Her lecture is replete with thought and sense, and sparkling with originality."—*Elmira Advocate, N. Y.*

A Provoking Blunder.—In the ARGUS of December 20th, one of our compositors made us say that the Rev. A. B. Bradford, of this county, assumed that Lord "Byron" was the real writer of Shakespeare's plays. We meant Lord *Bacon*, and we so wrote it in as plain a hand as we could.

WORTHY OF NOTE.—An exchange says there is scarcely a day passes that we do not hear, either from persons coming into our office or in some other way, of the success of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* in the cure of coughs and colds, so prevalent about town just now.

For the newest and latest novelties Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware at the lowest prices, go to *John Stevenson's Sons & Co.*, 93 Market street, Pittsburgh. jet-1y

Vacancies in the Board of County Auditors.—Messrs. Covert and Hunter—the former of New Brighton and the latter of Ohio township—the gentlemen voted for and elected last fall as county auditors, appeared in Beaver last week and declined to qualify and fill the offices to which they were chosen. Private business was the cause assigned by both gentlemen for the step taken. The result is, the county auditing will remain unattended to, until the Court appoints two persons to fill the vacancies mentioned. This will be attended to, we presume, at the adjourned term on the 18th of this month.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—The business of Wagon and Carriage Making, conducted for a short period under the firm name of Boyd & Shaw, Railroad street, Rochester, will still be carried on by Ingraham Boyd, who will be glad to meet his former customers and as many new ones as feel inclined to patronize him. Mr. Boyd hopes, by fair dealing, and substantial, well-finished work, to merit the patronage of all.

Retired.—On the 1st of January Lieut. Eben Allison, who has carried the keys of the County Treasury for the last two years, retired from office, and his successor, C. P. Wallace, esq., was, the same day, invested with its duties and responsibilities. Lieut. A. has been an efficient and accommodating officer, and gives up his trust enjoying the confidence of the whole people of the county. Mr. Wallace, we doubt not, will make an agreeable treasurer, and prove himself worthy of the position the people have called him to fill. Both the outgoing and in-coming officers have our warmest wishes for future success.

CRYSTALIZED and Dessicated Cocoanut for pies, cakes, puddings, and desserts; Sea Moss Farine, French Olive Oils, Tapioca, Arrow Root, Pearl Barley and Sago, Irish Oat Meal, Gelatine, Liquid Rennet, Flavoring Extracts—for sale at the lowest prices, at Hugo Andriessen's Beaver Drug Store, Beaver, Pa.

Free of Charge.—Call at Andriessen's Drug Store, Beaver, or at S. C. Hannen's, in Rochester, and get a sample of Dr. A. Boscher's German Syrup, *free of charge*. It has lately been introduced into this country from Germany, and for any person suffering from a severe cough, heavy cold settled on the breast, consumption or any disease of the throat or lungs it has no equal in the world (our regular size bottle 75 cents. In all cases the money will be promptly returned if perfect satisfaction is not given. Two doses will relieve any case. Try it. nov29-1y

Accident.—Mr. Frederick Dauber, butcher, of this borough, while riding out in the country, on horseback, after cattle, had his arm dislocated by his horse slipping and falling on him. Medical attendance was procured and the patient is doing as well as can be expected under the circumstances.

List of unclaimed letters remaining in Beaver Post Office, Jan. 1st, 1872:

Mrs. Nancy Bubbs.	Miss Lizzie Hamilton.
Mrs. Lucinda Black, 2.	Mr. J. H. Honbour.
Mrs. Christian Black.	J. W. Martin, esq.
Mr. Christ. Black.	Abraham Rice, esq.
Miss Nora Collins.	Miss Belle Snyder.
Dr. Cose.	Miss Sophia Troll.
J. P. Fry, esq.	

M. A. McGAFFICK, *P. M.*

Unclaimed letters remaining in the Post Office at Rochester, Pa., January 1st, 1872:

Miss Annie Beal,	Elijah Powell,
James Reynolds,	Patterson, Stice & Morse,
John Kinsel,	Miss Kate Staetler,
Jacob Kraft,	John Snyder,
Richard Mullen,	Miss Callie Snyder,
A. J. Pierce.	J. J. Wilkins,
Miss Annie E Prentice,	

T. M. TAYLOR, *P. M.*

Thieving in New Sewickley Tp.—A couple of Sabbaths ago while the family of Mr. Charles Goehring, of New Sewickley township were at church, their dwelling was entered and goods, money, &c., amounting in all to about $25, were taken. The thief made his way into the house through the cellar, the door of which was unlocked at the time. Among the articles stolen was a ten dollar bill, a gold ring, and a gold pen. No arrests have yet been made, but it is believed the thief is known.

Lost.—On or about December 5, 1871, a gold neck-lace, valuable to the owner on account of being a gift from a deceased friend. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at this office.

Attempt to Break Jail—Young Harn Tries to Make His Escape.—On last Saturday one or two little circumstances induced Sheriff Graebing to suspect that young Harn, who was convicted of murder in the first degree at the November term, was in some way or other trying to effect his escape from the jail. Up until that time, he had been permitted to associate with the other prisoners during the day, and at night only was he confined to his cell. On Saturday the sheriff set a watch in the jail, and in a short time afterwards young Harn was seen to ascend to the second story of the building and begin work at one of the windows. The sheriff, who was at his office at the time, was sent for, and on going up stairs found the prisoner engaged in sawing off one of the bars of the window grating with a knife, nicked, like the teeth of a saw. The bar was about half off when the discovery was made. He was at once taken to his cell and the heavy iron door closed upon him. In the evening the sheriff went to his cell again and discovered that his prisoner had cut one of his shoes into strips, fastened them together and was getting things ready, generally, to become his own executioner. Of course he has been relieved of everything calculated to aid him in taking his own life, and it is probable that no further effort in that direction will be made.

Independent Lectures.—The Independent Lecture Committee desire to announce that the first lecturer under their auspices will be Louise Holden, a lady of rare ability as a speaker and reader. Her subject, "Our Humorists," has been ably handled in many towns and cities in the East, where the press is bestowing the most flattering encomiums upon the fair lecturer.

THE farmers, the mechanic, the gentlemen, and the professional men, all order a nice, well finished and substantial vehicle, whether it be the ponderous timber wheels, the heavy road or farm wagon, the stately coach, the pleasure buggy-wagon, the nimble sulkey or pacing gig, or the general favorite of all—the buggy. We hope you will all remember that Small & Walther, at their carriage rooms, Market street, Bridgewater, can furnish any or all kinds of vehicles made of the best material and finished to suit the taste of the most fastidious at as reasonable prices as any in the market. Call and see them.

WALTHAM WATCHES.—Being Agents for the sale of these Watches in the City of Pittsburgh, we are confident of our ability to please in styles and prices. *John Stevenson's Sons & Co.*, 93 Market street, Pittsburgh. jet-1y

Maxwell's Wire Ferry.—We were quite sorry to hear a few days ago that the violent wind which swept over this locality on the evening of the 23d of December, blew down one of the derricks which supported the Ferry wire across the river at Vanport. It went down with a crash and much of the material of which it was constructed was destroyed. The loss to the Messrs. Maxwell will not be short of $500.00. This occurring just as they were commencing to operate the Ferry is quite discouraging to the gentlemen owning it, but as they are men of capital and enterprise, we presume they will speedily repair the damage they sustained by the storm.

THE OLD YEAR.

Roses, the teardrops of angels,
Have faded from field and glen;
Winter, with bleak and chilling winds,
Has returned to earth again.

The days are so brief and cheerless,
The nights are long and dreary,
Bitter hours to the friendless
Orphans, homeless and weary.

Such the days of a dying year,
Shrouded in the driving snow,
The wailing north wind for its bier,
Its lonely grave, the long ago.

'Tis sad the dear old year should die
With Nature so lone and drear,
With none its departure to sigh,
Or shed a last farewell tear.

All alone it has lived and died,
But on its broad page doth lie
Volumes of written history,
That will never, never die.

J. L. R.

Freedom, Dec. 28, 1871.]

The County Commissioners have made the following appointments for the ensuing year:

Clerk for Commissioners—John M'Gown.
Counsel for Com'rs.—Henry Hice, esq.
Manager for House of Refuge—S. J. Cross, esq.
Physician for Jail—J. C. Lovis, M. D.
Mercantile Appraiser—Sam'l Johnston.
Janitor for Court-House—Cicero Turner.

THREE WHOLE MONTHS ON TRIAL.—Our readers have, doubtless, all heard of the "People's Monthly" of Pittsburgh—gotten up for the *people*—and *now* the *only* illustrated paper of any *size* and *pretensions* out of New York. Its publishers are so willing to have it fairly tested, that they offer to send this *pure*, bright, and cheery paper for the *home*, for *three months* for only *twenty-five cents*, or *less than cost*. It should be in every Western home where there are growing children. Its interest, and popularity are best shown by its wonderful growth, it having sold nearly 15,000 of the Christmas number. It is beautiful in appearance, and *crowded* with live, *original* and interesting reading matter, and *good* illustrations—*nothing, mean, common*, or *shabby about it*. Price $1.50 per year. Send twenty-five cents, with careful address, to "People's Monthly," No. 84 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh. *"Seeing is believing."*

Sad Casualties.—The festivities of Christmas day were sadly interrupted at Beaver Falls by the drowning of two little boys, while playing on Beaver River. About ten o'clock in the morning, while a number of boys were amusing themselves skating—among whom were three boys named Craft, sons of Reuben Craft, an employee in J. Graff's ax factory, Beaver Falls—the ice gave away, and all three sunk in the water. The youngest was rescued, but the bodies of the other two were not recovered for nearly three hours. They were aged respectively nine and eleven years. The accident cast a gloom over the entire community, and the distressed family received the condolence of large numbers of citizens.

On the same days two boys named, respectively, Bonnet and Partington, were drowned at Wellsville, Ohio, in consequence of the ice giving away, while skating on it. These are but additional evidences of the insecurity one has while skating.

FINE LIGHT BRAHMA, Dark Brahma, Buff Cochin Fowl, for sale at the following prices: Light Brahmas, $5.00 per pair; Dark Brahmas, from $10.00 to $16.00 per pair; Buff Cochin from $10.00 to $16.00 per pair. Eggs for sale during the season at the following prices: Light Brahma, $2.00 per setting; Dark Brahma, $5.00 per setting; Buff Cochin, $5.00. My Dark Brahma Fowls were awarded the First Premium at the Beaver County Fair. G. W. DUNN, Remington Station, P., Ft. W. & C. R. R. Post-office address, Baden, Beaver county, Pa.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.

We have received the annual report of the Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans for Pennsylvania, and from which we clip the following interesting statistics:

Number of institutions in which there are soldiers' orphans	39
Number of orphans in schools and homes, May 31, 1871	3,607
Number of orders of admission issued since May 31, 1871	418
Number of discharges since May 31, 1871	150
Number of orphans in charge of the State, Nov. 1, 1871	3,670
Number of orders of admission issued since syst'm went into operation	6,907
Number of orphans admitted since system went into operation	5,976
Number of applications (children under eight years of age) now on file	107
Probable number of orphans that will be cared for under the system	6,500
Cost of the system for the past year, about	$ 500,000 00
Whole cost of system since going into operation	2,992,295 34
Probable amount of future appropriations that will be needed	2,000,000 00

Table showing how many children will be discharged on age during the present and succeeding years, until the schools close in 1882. The statement includes not only those children in schools, but those also under eight years of age whose application are on file.

	Discharges on age.
Years ending May 31, 1872	122
Do May 31, 1873	477
Do May 31, 1874	501
Do May 31, 1875	569
Do May 31, 1876	556
Do May 31, 1877	493
Do May 31, 1878	429
Do May 31, 1879	235
Do May 31, 1880	121
Do May 31, 1881	66
Do May 31, 1882	6
	3,593

☞ We would call the attention of the trade to the announcement, in another column of Messrs. Hood, Bonbright & Co., of Philadelphia. This firm are now located in their handsome new building on Market street above Eighth, and extend a cordial invitation to their friends and the trade generally to call and inspect their establishment. Owing to their steadily increasing trade the old establishment on Market street below Sixth, although one of the most commodious of its kind in Philadelphia, was long since found too small to meet the requirements of their vast business, and early last spring ground was broken for the new and palatial structure, now occupied by Messrs. Hood, Bonbright & Co. In the construction of their new building, which is now the largest store of its kind in Philadelphia, the firm have so thoroughly re-organized and systematized the various departments as to afford their patrons the most ample facilities for inspecting the immense stock of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, now being arranged for the Spring trade. In prospect of a largely increased demand for goods of this line, it is gratifying for us to be able to make this announcement respecting the enterprise and energy of this well-known house whose patrons are scattered troughout the whole Union.

The County's Poor.—At the beginning of the present year the County Home gave food, shelter and clothing to 51 persons, embracing old, middle-aged and young of both sexes. Four of this number have, since the 1st of January, been sent away—two discharged, and two returned to Allegheny county, where they properly belonged. In addition to the above the county is giving temporary relief to seven persons who are not at the Home; ten others are at Dixmont, and two at the insane asylum at Harrisburg, all of whom are supported by the county. Arrangements are now being made to bring the Harrisburg patients home, and provide accommodations for them at the Infirmary. If they can be as well cared for there, and we presume they can, the saving to the county will be no inconsiderable sum, besides the gratification it will afford to their friends on having them so near to them. Briefly stated our objects of public charity at the *present time* sum up as follows:

At the Home	47
Temporary Relief	7
At Dixmont	10
At Harrisburg	2
Total	66

NEW STORE IN VANPORT.—J. M. Cornelius & Co. have opened a new store at the Station in Vanport, consisting of a full line of Dry Goods, Notions, Groceries, Queensware, Wooden Ware, &c. It is their intention to carry on a General Merchandise business, paying as much for all kinds of country produce as is paid anywhere, and giving as good articles in return as are in the market. Persons living in Vanport and vicinity are respectfully invited to give them a call. Those on the south side of the river will also find it to their interest to call and see them.

DISINFECTANTS to prevent Contagion. Carbolic Acid in Crystals and Solution, Carbolic and Cresylic Soaps, Labarraquis Solution, Brown Chloralum, for sale at Hugo Andriessen's Beaver Drug Store.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

SENATE, Jan. 2.—The Senate was called to order at 3 p. m. by Speaker Broadhead. The announcement of the eleven new members was made. Mr. Connell's death was announced, and the Speaker said his writ would immediately be issued for a new election. After the calling of the roll, Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Met at 12 m. Two certificates of election were presented from Warren county—one favoring Luther Green; the other Wm. Short; referred to special committee. Mr. Elliott was elected Speaker; Mr. Selfridge, Chief Clerk. The west received the following officers: Messenger—C. W. Ray, Mercer; Assistant Messenger—Joseph Lueler, Venango; Doorkeeper Rotunda—M. Dague, of Washington; Pasters and Folders—P. H. Jones, Allegheny; J. F. Stevens. Crawford; A. H. Baker, Indiana. Transcribers—Isaac Moorehead, Erie; R. V. Thompson, Lawrence; A. R. McCarthy, Huntingdon; C. M. Sanner, Somerset. Postmaster—Wm. Coates, Allegheny. Assistant Postmaster—A. J. Marks, Jefferson. Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms—R. H. Griffin, Blair. Assistant Doorkeeper—Edward Milligan Allegheny. A resolution was offered requesting some clergyman to open daily with prayers. Also a resolution instructing the Speaker to appoint new Committees on Congressional apportionment and Constitutional reform. Both were agreed to. Adjourned.

SENATE, Jan. 3.—Senate met and adjourned till 2 p. m. to give the Committee on Organization time to report. Upon re-assembling Speaker Broadhead left the Chair, his time having expired. Six ballots were had for Speaker, resulting in a tie vote each time—Broadhead 16, and Rutan 16. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—The Governor's Message was read and ordered to be printed. The members voted themselves a supply of books at the public expense. The Committee to whom the question of *prima facie* evidence of election between Short (Rep.) and Green (Dem.) of Warren, reported in favor of the former and he was sworn in. The vote was strictly partisan. Adjourned.

SENATE, Jan. 4.—By the vote of Mr. Buckalew (Democrat) Mr. Rutan was elected Speaker. He made his acknowledgments in a neat little speech. After several ballots for Chief Clerk, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The death of J. W. Dickerson, of Bedford, was announced, and Mr Sanner addressed the House in reference to that subject, after which resolutions of condolence were adopted. A committee of five was appointed to take into consideration that portion of the Governor's Message which refers to labor, &c. The House adjourned until Tuesday evening next.

SENATE, Jan. 5.—The Senate met and adjourned without important action.

A Former Beaver County Man Shot near Wheeling:—News reached this place on Monday of last week that Oliver Sutherland, son of Isaac Sutherland, deceased, late of Vanport, this county, was shot by a man named Miller at Freeman's Landing, nine miles above Wheeling, on the morning of the 1st inst. The particulars, as telegraphed to one of the Pittsburgh papers, are as follows:

About ten o'clock he Sutherland went to a boat moored at the landing, and occupied by a man named Miller as a tin shop and daguerrean gallery. Miller was busy at the time taking photographs. Hearing Sutherland rap he called to him to kick the door open, and the moment he entered Miller sprang at him with a revolver and fired. The shot took effect in Sutherland's side, passing through the lung and lodging near the spine. He cannot live. Miller was captured in the mountains, about a mile from the scene of the tragedy, yesterday afternoon. In his flight he dropped his revolver. He made a desperate resistance, however, and on the way to Fairview, the county seat, strove repeatedly but unsuccessfully, to escape. No motive for the shooting is known. Sutherland has a good character in the community, Miller's reputation is bad. Threats of lynching are made in Hancock county. There is the widest sympathy for Sutherland, who has been the main support of a widowed mother.

Caution.—The public are cautioned against being "swindled" by a tramping "confidence" man named Johnson; familiarly known to printers as "Dike Johnston." Under pretence of searching for horse thieves, as deputy sheriff of Butler county or an Allegheny detective, he succeeded in "doing" some of our citizens out of a little of their loose change by way of a loan, week before last. He played the same game in Allegheny city not long since, and fetched up at Claremont for a term. Under various *aliases* he has given the Sheriff of Butler county one or two wild-goose chases after escaped prisoners. We are sorry to confess the fact that the "Duke" is a printer, and well calculated, from his venerable and dignified deportment and suavity of manner, to impose upon the sympathy of editors and publishers unacquainted with him. Be on your guard.

Christmas Morning was spent very pleasantly in the M. E. Sabbath School of Bridgewater. In a very short time an efficient committee consisting of Ollie Campbell, Lizzie Moorhead, and Jennie Ecoff, raised money and made the necessary arrangements for a treat. The children began to gather early and soon the lecture-room was well filled. The order of exercises in the *Teacher's Journal* was followed, and superintendent, teachers, and some of the children bore a part. These interesting exercises were interspersed with lively and excellent singing. Prof. Carter led, and Miss Amelia Moorhead played the organ, and the pieces selected were all suitable for the occasion. The last was "Kriss Kingle," and was done in the best style, after which some of the teachers were made the recipients of nice presents from their classes. Among them Miss Ollie Campbell received a pair of beautiful vases. The Bible class made a present of a handsome book—"Living Thoughts by Leading Thinkers"—to its teacher, Rev. Hollingshead. Dr. Murray made the presentation speech. Then a bountiful supply of cake, candies, &c., were distributed among all present. The children went back to their homes well pleased, their faces beaming with delight, and, no doubt, wishing that Christmas would come oftener than it does. X.

ROCHESTER, PA., Dec. 28, 1871.

EDITOR ARGUS:—At the annual election of Rochester Lodge, No. 229 A. Y. M., held December 22d, the following officers were elected: W. M., J. R. Pendleton; S. W., Wm. Dunlap; J. W., D. S. Marquis; Secretay, John Conway; Treasurer, Wm. Leaf.

And at the annual election of Eureka, H. R., Arch Chapter, No. 167, the following officers were elected: H. P., J. R. Pendleton; K., W. B. Dunlap; S., T. O. Anshutz; Secretary, John Conway; Treasurer, Wm. Leaf.

EDITOR ARGUS:—Having recently visited Washington City in connection with a Committee appointed by the Boatmen's Association of Pittsburgh, charged with important river interests, I beg to say, through the ARGUS, that the Committee were efficiently aided, in the prompt and successful accomplishment of their mission, by the personal influence and generous efforts of Hon. Wm. McClelland, member of Congress from this district, who was untiring in his attentions to the Committee and in his efforts in securing the passage of an act, which will benefit river commerce to the extent of millions. We take pleasure in acknowledging the obligations of the Committee, and equal pleasure in recording the fact that the Representative of this District stands deservedly high in the esteem of his fellow-members and votes right on all questions affecting the interests of his constituents.

JOHN F. DRAVO.

Beaver, Dec. 24, 1871.

Teachers' Institute.—Pursuant to a call by Superintendent Fields the Annual Teachers' Institute convened at the school house in Rochester, on Monday, the 18th inst., at 1.30 p. m., and continued in session five days.

Supt. Fields was elected Chairman, *ex-officio*, Mrs. Marquis, of Beaver, and Mr. Hillman, of Freedom, Secretaries. The teachers of Rochester Public School a Reception Committee.

Able addresses were delivered by Reverends Locke, of Beaver; Taylor, of Phillipsburg Orphans' Home; Doctors Breckenridge, of Rochester; Taylor, of Beaver Seminary and Institute; McLean, of Beaver Seminary; R. Gregor McGregor esq., of Beaver; Professors Cooper, of Edinboro Normal School; Luckey and Gourley, of Pittsburgh, and others.

Among the different subjects discussed were School Government, Methods of Teaching Written and Mental Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar, History, and when Pupils should commence the Studies of Latin and Geometry. Miss Neal gave an elaborate address on the Teaching of Penmanship. Miss Oldham gave specimens of Motto Printing on the blackboard which showed that she understands the art.

A very entertaining feature on Wednesday afternoon was a recitation in reading by a class of boys and girls, of Miss J. Reno's department of the Rochester school. The reading, spelling and defining was well executed, and did much credit to teachers and pupils. It is evident that Miss Reno, as a teacher of reading, is a success.

Doctor McLean explained his method of teaching Involution and Evolution.

How to use a Dictionary was explained by Dr. McLean and Prof. Cooper.

Thursday afternoon was set apart as Director's Day. Several directors were present. The following topics were discussed—what directors should place in the school-house. What should directors do to improve the teaching element of the county?

On motion it was resolved that directors should furnish a dictionary and gazeteer in every school, and a teacher's library in every district.

The following resolutions from Prof. Eberhart were read by Director Cross, and adopted by the Institute:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the members of this Institute, and by them believed to be the concurrent sense of all friends of popular education in Beaver county, that the minimum school term should be increased to six months; and that the State appropriation to common schools should be so increased as to enable every district in the Commonwealth to keep its schools open six months, without an increase of local taxation.

Resolved, That we respectfully request our State Senator, Hon. James S. Rutan, to urge upon the Legislature at the ensuing session, the necessity, importance and justice of the change in our school law by the foregoing resolutions.

Superintendent Fields said that people pay their taxes, not only to keep their schools in session a few months of the year, but to educate their children.

The following are the names of the directors present Thursday afternoon: A. Y. Forsythe, John Dippold, W. C. Larkins, G. Y. Boyd, and J. W. Fowler, of Baden borough; A. L. Reno, of Rochester township; Robert Leeper, of Greene tp.; M. Woyand, of Beaver borough; John Wilson, of Industry; Mr. Cross and Mr. Coe, of Rochester borough.

Miss Sadie Platt, Miss Mollie McWilliams, Miss Mary R. Bunn, Mr. Benjamin Franklin, and Mr. M. L. Knight, were elected a Committee on Permanent Certificates. Miss Bunn is Chairman; and Mr. Knight Secretary of the Committee. The committee will meet on the first Saturdays of March and September, 1872, at 9 o'clock, a. m., at —— for the examination of applicants for permanent certificates. The Committee desire that applicants make known their intention of applying for examination at least three weeks previous to the times of examination, to the Secretary of the Committee, Mr. L. Knight, of Industry.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the Institute:

Resolved, That we believe the present common school system is the one best adapted to the educational wants of our country and most in harmony with our institutions.

Resolved, That Teachers' Institutes supply a want in our normal system not supplied by any other instrumentality.

Resolved, That we recommend to the directors of the county that at the time of employing teachers, definite arrangements be made concerning their attendance upon the County Institute.

Resolved, That we believe the good of our schools would be promoted by a convention of directors for consultation and improvement.

Resolved, That recognizing the influence of vocal music in appealing to the finer feelings and in awakening the nobler impulses of the human heart, we consider it of too much importance to be ignored in the course of study pursued in our public schools.

Resolved, That we recognize in Prof. Fields, our County Superintendent, a zealous and efficient worker in the great cause of universal education.

Resolved, That our thanks are due to Doctors McLean, Breckenridge and Taylor, Reverends Locke and W. G. Taylor, and Mr. McGregor for lectures delivered during the Institute.

Resolved, That we are indebted to Professors Luckey, Gourly, Gantz and Douglass for their presence and assistance.

Resolved, That we are under obligations to the School Board of Rochester, for the use of their public school building.

Resolved, That we tender our hearty thanks to the ladies and gentlemen who enlivened our exercises with their very cheerful music.

Resolved, That our thanks are due to Prof. Cooper for his visit to our Institute, and for the valuable services he has rendered to us and our cause.

This has been emphatically a working Institute, the teachers themselves doing a great deal of the work. An Institute is valuable in proportion to the amount of thought developed, and reasoning from this fact the present has been one of the *most successful* Institutes held in the county for several years. Teachers will go back to their work with renewed energy, and their schools will be materially benefitted thereby.

A beautiful song, entitled "Gathering Home," by Misses Platt and Knott, and Prof. Orr, followed by the doxology, by the Institute, and the benediction by Dr. McLean, concluded the exercises.

Week of Prayer.—As the present is the week of prayer, appointed by the Evangelical Alliance, we herewith publish the plan of service as agreed upon. The services began on Monday, Jan. 7th:

SERMONS: Subject, "The Faith once delivered to the Saints,"—the bond of union among Christians; its defense binding on all.

THANKSGIVING: for God's "Unspeakable Gift;" for his mercies, personal, relative, and national; for the maintenance and restoration of peace, and preservation from other calamities; for spiritual blessings; for the progress of Christ's kingdom; and for the usefulness of the Christian ministry.

HUMILIATION: for personal and national sins with acknowledgments of divine judgments; for weakness of faith, disobedience and worldliness in the Church, with confession of unfaithfulness.

PRAYER (Wednesday): for families; for the conversion of children; for the increase of domestic piety; for a blessing on the youth at schools, colleges and universities, and all entering upon commercial or professional duties; for the sanctifying of affliction, both to parents and children.

PRAYER (Thursday): for nations, especially those recently visited with calamities; for kings and all in authority; for the prevalence of peace in the counsels of statesmen; for righteousness, harmony and good will among all classes; for the spread of sound knowledge and for God's blessing upon all special efforts to resist the progress of infidelity, superstition, intemperance, and other kinds of immorality.

PRAYER (Friday): for the Christian Church and ministry; for translators of the Holy Scriptures into various tongues; for societies, committees, and authors engaged in Christian work.

PRAYER (Saturday): for the outpouring of the Holy Spirit; for the increase of Christian love and holy zeal; for all missionaries at home and abroad; for all Christians exposed to trial and persecution; for the prevalence of religious liberty; for the extension of the Redeemer's kingdom throughout the world, and the union of all believers in prayer and effort for God's glory.

SERMONS: "Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done in earth as it is in heaven."—Matt. vi. 10.

This puts the whole week of prayer before the reader.

From the annual report of Hon. H. B. Swoope, United States Attorney, to the Department of Justice, we extract the following: Civil cases disposed of during the year, 122; of these, judgments for the United States, 121; amount of judgments recovered, $152,000.42; amount collected and paid over, $107,469.46; criminal cases disposed of, 210; convictions, 201; acquittals, 9; *nolle prossed* (chiefly duplicate bills), 21; cases now pending for trial, 357; all of which shows that Mr. Swoope has not been very idle.

New Advertisements.

Bridgewater Borough Ordinances.

Be it enacted and ordained by the Town Council of the Borough of Bridgewater, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same. That from and after the first day of February, 1872, it shall not be lawful for any person to erect, keep, or maintain any "Slaughter House" within the limits of said borough except the same be erected, kept, or maintained by written consent of said council first had and obtained.

ROBERT GILMORE, *Burgess.*

A. S. HARVEY, *Secretary.*

January 2, 1872.

ALSO,

Be it enacted and ordained by the Town Council of the Borough of Bridgewater, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same. That from and after the first day of February, 1872, it shall be unlawful for any person to erect, keep, or maintain any pig-pen within forty (40) feet of any public street in said borough, and any person keeping the said pig-pens shall forfeit and pay a fine of not less than five ($5) nor more than twenty-five ($25) dollars, for use of said borough

ROBERT GILMORE, *Burgess.*

A. S. HARVEY, *Secretary.*

January 2, 1872. [jan10'72-3w

**Valuable Real Estate For S

SELECT MISCELLANY.

QUEEN ISABELLA II.

In the year 1807, was seated upon the throne of Spain a debauched and gluttonous old man—Charles IV.—feeble in mind and body, impotent in action, and dissolute to the utmost extreme in his habits.

His wife—Louisa Maria—a Neapolitan princess, was, perhaps, as shameless a profligate as could be found in her whole dominions. Their union was harmonious in degradation, congenial in vice; not enough sense of honor being left in the bosom of either of these wretched creatures to feel the degradation each was inflicting on the other.

In the body-gurad of the king was a handsome young soldier—Manuel Godoy. He sang beautifully; the queen heard his warbling voice, accompanied by the silvery tones of the lute, as they floated in the air around the moonlit angles of the Escurial. Luxuriating in that soft clime of love, she joyfully surrendered herself to the fascination. Godoy was received into her palace, and loaded with wealth and honors. Both king and queen were wholly under his control, —the degraded old monarch being only too glad to be relieved from the cares of state, and to be left undisturbed in his hunting and his amours.

Charles had three sons—Ferdinand, Carlos, and Francisco. Ferdinand married first,—his cousin Maria, a princess of Naples, who was a person of great accomplishments, possessing a warm, confiding heart, an elevated spirit, and large independence of character. But Ferdinand soon wearied of his wife, and treated her with the grossest insults and abuse. After five years of misery, the wretched woman died by poison, probably administered by her husband's own hand. In three months from her death, Ferdinand married Maria Isabel, a princess of Portugal, who one year after her unhappy union, died miserably in a fit. Only a few months after her death, the king again took to himself a wife—Maria Amelia, of Saxony. After enduring him for ten long years—weary of life—she, too, sank into the grave. Ferdinand, however, immediately sought another wife, and married Christina, daughter of the king of Naples.

In the king's guard was a young and handsome private by the name of Munoz. Ferdinand was old and ugly. The queen fixed her eye upon this dragoon, and—following the example of Louisa—made Munoz her Godoy; received him into the palace, lavishing upon him wealth and titles of nobility. Great was the excitement throughout Europe when it was announced, on the 10th of October, 1830, that a daughter was born to the queen, of whom the wretch Munoz was the father. This child was Isabella, last queen of Spain.

Ferdinand still lived, though trembling on the borders of the grave, and when Isabella was three years of age, he assembled the Cortes to take the oath of allegiance to her as their future sovereign. This ceremony took place on the 20th of June, 1803. Madrid had not witnessed, for many years, a scene so brilliant and imposing. The Spanish grandees exhibited themselves with every possible display of pomp and ostentation, and the city was resplendent with gorgeous equipages, satin robes, and nodding plumes. Not only throughout the day, but night overtook the vast assemblage in the midst of their festivities, when suddenly the flash of millions of torches illuminating every dwelling, and every spire, threw noonday light upon the carousing multitude.

The pale and feeble Isabella gazed with childish wonder upon this scene of barbaric enchantment. As she listened to the oaths of allegiance which rent the air when she was presented as future queen of Spain, little could she imagine the oceans of blood with which the nation was, in consequence, to be deluged, and the woes with which her own heart was to be lacerated.

Behold! the dying hour of Ferdinand has come,—presenting such a scene as has rarely, if ever before, been presented on earth. In the interior of the palace, on the royal couch, lay, moaning and paralyzed, the dying king.

All the appliances of wealth embellished the royal apartment, but haggard Death was there, pronouncing its sentence of vanity and mockery on all earthly splendor. A wretched life has arrived near its mournful termination, and the pitiable old man—old in infirmity and vice, tortured by pain, lashed by the cruel cords of an avenging conscience—trembles as he approaches his last hour.

Angry disputants surrounded the death-bed, and the groans of the dying man are drowned by the vociferations of enraged relatives. The crown is falling from the brow of Ferdinand, and his death-struggles are unheeded as those around him grasp at the glittering prize. As the storm swells into the louder and more vehement language of vituperation and abuse, the king—lured by the unearthly clamor—turns upon his thorny bed, and groans with inexpressible agony. Oaths are rolled forth, blows interchanged, and knives gleam over the bed of death. In the fierce struggle, they reel to and fro through the room, stagger against the couch, and almost upon the body of the dying king. The combatants are finally separated, and, furious, almost foaming with rage, leave the room, when the expiring monarch apparently falls asleep. Some one goes to wake him, but Ferdinand is dead! *Such* was death in the palace. How the mind shrinks back appalled from contemplating the gloom that envelops such a soul as it enters upon futurity.

Amid such scenes was Isabella's infancy nurtured. The clamor of war was the lullaby of her cradle, and during these years of strife the young queen dwelt, an unhappy child, in the palaces of Spain, against which the storms of civil dissension were incessantly and mercilessly beating. The most implacable hatred of each other rankled in the bosoms of the different members of the royal family, and one half of the nation wished the young queen dead.

The mother of Isabella was a selfish and unnatural woman, unsusceptible of any emotion of pure affection for her child, and seeking only her own aggrandizement and sensual gratification. Thus nurtured, hardly a pure thought or a kindly emotion was ever excited in her heart. Unloving and unloved, neither sunrise nor twilight brought one peaceful ray across the heart of the wretched princess; neither the summer morning nor the winter evening brought any joy to the palaces of Spain. There were scenes of crime, war and woe. In the midst of these scenes, Christina and the courts of Europe were intriguing for a husband for the helpless Isabella. England, France and Austria each had a bridegroom to urge upon the passive princess; and yet neither of these powers would consent that either of the other two should have the benefit of such an alliance. At last it was decided to compromise the question; all abandoned their claims, and agreed to force a husband upon her so weak and impotent that none need fear his influence. Francisco, Isabella's youngest uncle, had two sons, Enrique and Francisco. The difference between them was, that while the elder was coarse, brutal, energetic, and unblushing in atheism and vice, the younger was imbecile, silly and mean in his besotted temper. Isabella preferred Enrique, if she must take one of the two. It was, however, decided that Francisco should be her husband.—His imbecile mind and feeble person excited her utter contempt, and for a time she flatly refused to surrender herself to one whom her soul loathed. She wept and stormed, declaring that she would sooner die than wed Francisco. But one night her unnatural mother and a crafty priest took the weeping, agonized child of sixteen into the inner apartment of the palace to constrain her consent. The imperious mother with her conspiring councellor, first tried the efficacy of threats upon the unprotected child; finding these unavailing, she resorted to entreaties and tears. Thus with expostulations, solicitations and menaces, the long hours of the night wore away, and the day dawned on the pale cheek of Isabella before she would consent to receive the dispised Francisco as her husband. At last, worn out with exhaustion, despairing, she resisted no longer, but submitted herself to the outrage. Fearing lest she might again summon resolution to rebel, the marriage was hastily consummated. But hardly was the irrevocable tie formed, when Isabella's repugnance to her spouse was so absolutely insupportable that she could not even endure his presence. They quarrelled, separated; again attempted to live with each other; but the total want of congeniality, and the invincible disgust on the part of Isabella, drove them again asunder.

Isabella had magnificent mansions among which to choose her residence—her own fortune and the revenues of her kingdom enabling her to live in a style of great magnificence. The Escurial—finest of all—is, perhaps, the most celebrated palace on all the continent of Europe. Situated in the wild and sombre scenery of the old Castillian mountains, about 22 miles from Madrid, for nearly three hundred years the domes and towers of this monument of Spanish grandeur and superstition have withstood the storms that have swept the summer's and darkened the winter'esky. Many generations of kings, with their accumulated throng of courtiers, have, like ocean-tides, ebbed and flowed through these halls. It is now but a memorial of the past, neglected and forgotten.

Two hundred monks, like spirits of the dead ages, creep noislessly through its cloisters, and the pensive melody of their matins and vespers floats through the deserted halls. Here have been witnessed scenes of revelry and fascination, the spirit of sincere though misguided piety, and the spirit and reckless and heaven-defying crime, such as few earthly abodes have ever exhibited. The fountains still throw up their beautiful jets; but the haughty cavaliers, the high-born dames and maidens who once thronged them have disappeared; and the pensive friar, in sackcloth and hempen girdle, sits in solitude upon the moss-grown stones. The blaze of splendid illuminations one gleamed from those windows and coridors, turning night into day, as merry feet threaded the gay dance, and glad songs resounded through hall, and bower and groves. Now midnight comes with midnight's silence, solitude and gloom; and naught is to be seen save here and there the glimmer of some faint taper from the cell where the lonely monk keeps his painful vigils. The jewelry, the flaunting robes of fashion, and the merry peals which once ushered in gay bridal parties have passed away, and the convent bell but calls world-renouncing, joyless hearts to the hour of prayer, or tolls the knell, as in the dusky shades of night, the remains of some departed brother are borne, with twinkling torches and funeral chants to their burial. Such is now the Escurial.

And what is Isabella? Dethroned; a wretched outcast from her country; despised and hated. Our sympathies strongly incline us to regard her as an amiable, gentle person, crushed by accumulated sorrows, but truth compels the admission that she is imperious, irritable and masculine. The child of almost ungovernable passions, wrecked, both in body and soul, by a life of sin and consequent unhappiness, having no regard for her marriage vows, and following the example of her mother and grandmother, she made the court of Spain the most profligate in all Europe. Her father was one of the most worthless wretches that ever disgraced a throne; her mother, an intriguing, unprincipled and abandoned woman; and from infancy Isabella breathed a vile, poluting atmosphere. Would it not be almost a miracle were one born of such parents, and reared in such a home, to posses the graces of a refined and lovely character? The wreck and ruin of her own *heart* are more desolating and more to be commiserated than the external calamities which have enveloped her in gloom and unhappiness. She has no inward resources of happiness or consolation. Isabella *never has been and never can be loved*. Earth has no heavier doom than this.

WOMEN OF OLD.

Their Attempts to Elevate their Sex—The Pioneers in the Cause—Their Success—Some Ancient Advertisements.

Women are now after their rights. They want to be put on an equality with men. But this is no new movement; it dates back for several centuries. Prize fighting is considered one of the peculiar "rights" of man—one of the tokens of his elevation above the gentler sex. By some of the following advertisements, however, taken from a paper published in 1728, we see that the "movement" is not only not new, but that so long ago it had progressed, even into this fighting prerogative of the "lords" of creation:

"CHALLENGE.—I, Elizabeth Wilkenson, of Clarkswell, having had some words with Hannah Hyfield, and requiring satisfaction, do invite her to meet me upon the stage and box me for three guineas; each woman holding half a crown in each hand, and the first woman that drops the money to be the battle."

Now, this thing of holding a piece of money in the hand requires a little explanation. It appears that women in those days had a *penchant* for scratching in their boxing matches; hence used coins, to keep the hands closed. Women since then have lost this propensity.

But here we have the answer, couched in language which proves Hannah Hyfield as God-fearing a woman as some of our modern masculine ladies, and shows what freedom women possessed even in those remote days.

"I, Hannah Hyfield, of Newgate Market, hearing of the resoluteness of Elizabeth Wilkenson will not fail, God willing, to give her more blows than words, deserving home blows and from her no favor; she may expect a good thumping."

And these two met, and exercised their rights.

Here are a brace of others, showing that the custom was pretty general, and that over a century ago women drove asses, as many married virages do now:

"Whereas, I, Ann Field, of Stoke, asdriver, well known for my abilities in boxing, &c., having been affronted by Mrs. Stokes, styled the European Champion, challenge her, &c."

She has not long to await a reply:

"I, Elizabeth Stokes, of London, have not fought in this way since I fought the famous boxing woman of Billingsgate twenty-nine minutes, and gained a complete victory, (which is six years ago,) but as the famous Stoke Newington Asdriving Woman dares me, &c., I doubt not the blows I shall give her will be more difficult to digest than any she ever gave her asses."

And the valiant Stokes did.

Pie! upon our women, that they should be thus anticipated in bringing their sex up to an equality with male men.

—Great snow storms have recently prevailed in the mining regions of Utah, and *in some* localities the snow is ten and fifteen feet on a level.—Whole settlements are buried in the snow, and great distress prevails among the inhabitants.

—The "Table Talk" of the Louisville *Commercial* tells us that "light of friendship is like the light of phosphorus—most plainly seen when all around is dark." This is the poetical view of it. In reality, it is like a black cat or a lump of charcoal—the darker everything is around, the less you see of it.

THE OLD AND NEW JERUSALEM.

If the traveler hopes to find in Palestine an ideal of natural beauty, it would be better for the good name of the land and, perhaps, better for him if he omitted his purposed visit. For, with the exception of Damascus, and one view near the source of the Jordan, the scenery is without a parallel in dullness and monotony. Some have found grandeur in the heights of Lebanon, sweetness in Sinai's valleys, and beauty in the olive-dotted plains of Bethany and Hebron, but it has always appeared to me probable that the real landscapes which these sojourners saw were highly colored by their imaginations. The Holy Land has two separate spheres of existence,—the present and past. To him who visits it for the purpose of exploring the present wilds, and of painting its landscapes as they now appear, there is no attraction save such as may come from the scorching sun, the dusty plains, the leprous beggars, the thieves and robbers, the vermin, and the barren hills of sand and scrubs. But to him who, for the love of history and a desire to awaken associations which nothing but an actual presence can arouse, there is a lovely Palestine, bearing mighty trees, lovely flowers, and a cultivated race of men. The land of the imaginary past is laden with the choicest fruits of earth. Its embowered hills and shimmering streams are such as even the present Chamounix or Yo Semite cannot boast. All the glory of earth, all the fertility of the deepest soil, and all the exciting phenomena of the world's most hidden laws, enchant, startle or astonish the wanderer in the Syria of the past. When we stand upon the double summit of the Mount of Olives, filled with the reviving inspiration which the touch of the foot will give, you can shut your eyes and see such a landscape *and such a City-of-our-God as no other* land can furnish. The old Jerusalem comes back again to adorn the hills of Zion and Moriah. The hosts of artisans, teachers, philosophers, priests, kings and scholars, come thronging back, until, from Jerico to Hebron, the land is alive with caravans, processions and pilgrims, all the work of a new resurrection.

The fields bloom again, the distant oceans of waving grain ripen as of old, the Kidron and Gihon sing together as they dance their sea-ward polkas, and the mighty olives bow profoundly to the breezes, filling their leaves with the sweetest odors of the blooming hill-sides. The ponderous wall which encompasses the Holy City raises its embattled towers and lofty gateways; the old romantic pathways embed the fields around, while over all—high, mighty and glorious—the shafts, domes, pillars and walls of Solomon's golden temple rise, reflecting skyward from its shining towers a thousand suns for every ray of heaven's light.

Gethsemene! What flowers, arbors, vines and olives! Mount Zion! What palaces and gardens! Mizpeh! What glades, crags, forests, mountains and valleys does not the verdure-lined landscape exhibit! Everywhere are the highest types of natural and artificial beauty. It is the Garden of the Lord, the favorite resting-place of the seraphs and angels. Happy indeed is he before whose tutored mind the glories of the past arise, with no jot or title changed, and behind whose closed eyelids creep no realizations of the present to mar and destroy the picture of the past.

Open now your eyes, and look once more upon the Jerusalem of to-day. Of all its glories none remain. Broken walls of mud and cobble stones, rubbish-choked pathways, dilapidated houses, narrow and filthy streets, barren fields, besmeared and naked beggars, half-starved floods, and muddy streams,—are all that Jerusalem can boast. Decrepid Monks guard the decayed olives of Gethsemene, suppliants for charity occupy the seats of the money changers. The weather-worn morgue covers the ruins of Solomon's Temple. Wild grass and scraggy bushes grow where the grain once flourished.

The people are as much a ruin as the city, and the prophetic tigers that howl in the ruins of Babylon and Ninevah betoken a change less sad than that from the enlightened people of Christ's time to the paupers and assassins of to-day. Other cities have their ruins. Athens its Acropolis and Parthenon; Rome its moss-covered triumphal arches, coloseum and beautiful columns; Thebes her mighty shafts and stone-cut labyrinths; Persepolis her palace-walls; and even Baalbec is grand in its desolation. But Jerusalem, as if God had determined that the old city should be wholly lost, has broken every column to fragments, and has covered every holy spot with monastic churches or squalid hovels. They showed us Solomon's Pool, and what purported to be the aquaduct which once supplied the city with water, but more than these could not be shown with certainty. The monks pretend to exhibit the cleft in the rock for the cross, His footstep as He ascended from the rock, and a thousand other things which serve to confirm that all but the general outline are lost.

No one can visit Jerusalem without being disappointed, if he hopes for beauty and comfort; while it awakens the most gloomy thoughts and emotions. And, to-day, as I sit down to write these lines about it, those two pictures of the past and the present, come before me—the one in radiant glory, the other in sackcloth of sable hue, suggesting, O, so forcibly, those words of Jesus:

"Oh Jerusalem! Jerusalem! How often would I have gathered thy children together even as a hen gathereth her chickens under her wings, and ye would not. *Behold your house is left unto you desolate.*"

Twenty Years in a Cave.

For the last twenty years has lived in a cave in Saline county, Kentucky, entirely alone, a singular character named Franklin Elliott, of whose past nothing was known, only it was surmised from his commanding, proud face, and cultivated expression, which his wretchedness was unable entirely to conceal, that he was the wreck of a once-envied manhood. Once or twice in a year he would come into town, and, with as few words as possible, barter game or pelts for powder, shot and salt—nothing more. When he saw people approaching he would always avoid them. A short time ago two gentlemen were hunting in the forest near the cave where he lived, and, a storm coming up, they knocked for admission. Hearing no answer, they opened the iron-bound door, and saw upon a heap of skins and blankets the hermet lying dead. The cave was commodious, having been enlarged by himself from a small hole to an apartment twenty-five feet square, and ten or twelve feet high, but quite void of furniture. Pieces of stone and niches in the rocky wall's served as chairs, tables and shelves. A rifle and fowling piece were found, a long, broad bowie-knife, fishing tackle, cooking utensils, and a number of books. Among the latter were copies of Shakspeare, Sterne, Addison, Schiller, Southey, and Spencer. Besides these bare necessities of his existence something of vastly more interest was found: a tin box filled with papers which revealed his past history and the secrets of his strange life. It was the same old story of disappointed love, a story stale and barren of interest to every one but the sufferer. He had been well-born, well-educated and affluent. In early life he was a member of the Kentucky Legislature. There the blight fell upon him. He became dissipated and desperate, and his next misfortune was to fight a duel with a man named Bailey, to whom the result was fatal. The laws of Kentucky were lax against dueling, and he had no trouble in going abroad, staying in Europe for two or three years. At the end of that time remorse and despair brought him back to the solitude of woods and caves, which he never afterward had the courage to desert.

THE PETTICOAT BANNER.

Now, that there are indications that women will be marshaled in our next war, and as a distinguishing banner should be vouchsafed them, we should advise the adoption of that of Mrs. Bailey, under which the gallants of Groton fought in 1814:

In 1814, when Commodore Decatur's squadron was blockaded by Commodore Hardy, Stonington was attacked by the enemy, and gained immortal honor by repulsing them. Attacks were also threatened on New London and Decatur, daily, nightly, and hourly, either in earnest or by way of harassing diversion.

On one occasion, the hostile ships were within half an hour's sail of New London. The forts and lines were manned there and at Groton, half a mile distant on the opposite side of the river. In the urgency of the case, two eighteen or twenty-four pounders, which were unoccupied, were taken by the citizens not on duty, and mounted on a breastwork, and measures taken to furnish ammunition for them. In the constant state of alarm that existed, the dry goods had been removed from the stores, and the clothing from the houses in the village, for fear of a repetition of its fate in 1781, when it was burnt and plundered. Paper being found insufficient for cartridges, flannel was sought for and very little found.

In this critical emergency, with the enemy almost in gunshot, Mrs. Bailey, wife of Captain Elijah Bailey, postmaster—a genuine daughter of '76,—who had remained firm at her post, loosened her flannel, bidding them take it in defence of their country, and if other garments would be of service they might have them also. The petticoat however was not made into cartridges by the gallant volunteers, who made a standard of it, declaring they would fight under it to the last drop of their blood rather than strike it to the enemy. President Monroe, on his tour through Connecticut, was introduced to Mrs. Bailey, and told the story, which was repeated to Lafayette on his visit to that place and seeing the heroine of the anecdote.

—Not many notable things have occurred on New Year's Day. Four, however, may be mentioned:

On the first of January, 1308, Wm. Tell associated himself with a band of his countrymen against the tyranny of their oppressors. For three hundred and forty years the opposition was carried on, and terminated by the treaty of Westphalia, in 1648, declaring the independence of Switzerland. Thanks to the apple business and the opera, W. T.'s name is kept pretty green.

On the 1st of January, 1651, Charles II. was crowned at Scone, King of the Scots; and

On the 1st of January, 1800, was formally consummated the union of Great Britain and Ireland; and

On the 1st of January, 1801, Piazza, the astronomer at Palermo, discovered a new primary planet, the first of the asteriods, which he called Ceres.

—An Indiana county clerk has found in his office a certificate which reads: "This is to certify that I, William Smith, is agreed that Jim Brown shell hev mi Daughter Patsey to wife this 17th day of genewery, 1811."

—The man that said that the Lord made the moon to encourage courting, was not far from the truth. The is a voluptuous all-overishness creeps over one, while basking beneath the influence of a silver-plated night, that leads us as naturally to love as law does to trouble.

—A Connecticut Democrat sent his son to New York to complete his education. After a short time his son wrote to his father that he was studying "Horace." On learning this, the paternal parent replied, "Come home; I don't want Greeley to make a Republican of my son."

THE WORLD'S INTERNAL REMEDY.

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ONE DOLLAR.

If necessary, we might offer the certificates of thousands who have been cured by it, but the best recommendation we can give it is, a trial of one, two or three bottles, which will certainly relieve the most difficult case. Try it and be convinced. We have advertised this medicine for sale by George C. Goodwin & Co., of Boston. A cure or the money refunded, and out of near 500 bottles sold at retail, they have had but 8 bottles returned.

Sellers' Imperial Cough Syrup.

The Imperial Cough Syrup contains no spirituous ingredient whatever, and may be used in a case not requiring active medical treatment. The Imperial Cough Syrup has been used for the last thirty years.

Prepared only by R. E. SELLERS & CO.

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dec6-4w*

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A VERY LARGE and NEW STOCK.

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